THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V—No 23. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

FENIAN OPERATIONS.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECKS.

Important News from Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Madrid in a State of Siege—Terror of the Government—The Queen Advised to Remain in France—Victory of the Insurgents—Democratic Nature of the Rising, Etc.

From the Liverpool Mercury, January 10.

Private advices from Madrid (the telegrams seem to be almost unreliable) state that the Government is undoubtedly in great danger, and that the progressistas entertain confident expectations of the success of the revolt. The Government, it is alleged, does all it can to prevent the transmission of alarming telegrams to other countries, and in other ways betrays a consciousness of the critical state of affairs. Queen Christina, who was on her way to Madrid when the insurrection broke out, was stopped at Bayonne by a despatch from O'Donnell recommending her not to leave France—which shows that the Government is not so confident as it would have the public believe.

It is also observed that the present outbreak began much in the same way as O'Donnell's insurrection in 1854. A great number of arrests have been made in Madrid—chiefly of members of the Progressista party, and editors of the Progressista newspapers—and the town itself is so unquiet that it is found necessary keep a strong garrison in it. Marshal O'Donnell has vacated the barracks of the town, accompanied by his political adversary, Marshal Narvaez. It is rumored that an insurrection has broken out in Saragossa, and that bands of peasants have joined the insurgents.

REPORTED VICTORY OF THE INSURGENTS—TROUBLE AT BARCELONA.

Madrid (Jan. 9) telegram to the English press.

A rumor is current here that the insurgents under General Prim have defeated the column commanded by General Concha. It is further stated that Marshal Serrano has gone to the assistance of the latter general. Zabala is believen to be at Villarubia and General Prim at Urda. A state of siege has been proclaimed at Arragon as a precautionary measure. Considerable uneasiness prevails at Madrid.

The *Official Gazette* announces that in consequence of hostile demonstrations having taken place at Barcelona yesterday, the authorities had ordered the troops to fire upon the crowds. Order had been re-established.

THE FENIANS.

Landing of Twenty-one Armed Fenians at Sligo—Failure of the Enterprise—Discovery of Pikes in Dublin—Great Excitement all over the Country.

At Dublin, James O'Conner, book-keeper in the *Irish People's* office, had been convicted and sentenced to seven years, and Kickham to fourteen years penal servitude. The trial of Daniel Byrne, late warden in the Richmond prison, on the charge of having aided James Stephens in his escape, was progressing.

It was understood that all the prisoners under arrest would not be tried, and that the Crown would adopt a similar course to that pursued in Cork.

The story of the attempted assassination of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in a railway train has experienced a complete collapse. It has been found that a telegraph pole was blown against the engine, and that no shot was fired at all.

The Dublin *Freedman's Journal* has discovered that Head-Centre Stephens is still in that city.

THE BALL IN MOTION.

Dublin (January 10) telegram to Cork Examiner.

A telegram received in town this afternoon states that twenty-one Fenians, fully armed with revolvers and other weapons, landed in Sligo this morning, and were immediately arrested. Great alarm prevails in the town.

This morning early the police seized over three hundred pikes and a large quantity of percussion caps, in the workshop of a man named Tracey, in Blackhall row. The wife has been arrested, but Tracey is not yet in custody.

From the Cork Constitution, January 11.

According to a telegram, the advanced guard of the grand army arrived in Sligo yesterday, and were at once taken into custody. They were fully armed, and meant, no doubt, to distinguish themselves by capturing the island. To their disgust, however, they were captured themselves, and, instead of the town rising to the rescue, it seems to have acquiesced most gratefully to the indignity. Had they been hanged on the spot they would have but met their deserts, but that might have been "impolitic" or "cruel," for there is no knowing how to deal with "invading" assassins in these humanitarian days.

AMERICAN METHODISM.

The Centennial Celebration in New York—Addresses by Hon. Mr. Harlan, Bishop Janes, Bishop Simpson, and Others.

The centenary of American Methodism was celebrated last night in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, with fitting ceremonials and exercises. The church was crowded at an early hour, a large proportion of the audience being ladies and clergymen. At 7·20 o'clock the organist performed a congratulatory voluntary which attracted much comment; at 7½ the gas was turned full on, and the chancel filled with the more prominent clergy of the faith, the pulpit being occupied by the speakers of the evening and the pastor of the church.

It was then announced by Rev. Dr. Crooks that the chair would be occupied by Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, assisted by a long list of Vice-Presidents, which included all the civic dignitaries of the church membership, and many of the city clergymen. These gentlemen, as named, were requested to take seats in front of the pulpit; had they all done so the seats there would have been filled, and dozens more in addition.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The following order of exercises was then announced by Mr. Harlan, after which the hymn beginning

"Before Jehovah's awful throne,"

was sung to the tune of Old Hundred,"

1. Singing—Hymn 16. 2. Prayer. 3. Opening Address by Hon. Secretary Harlan. 4. Address by Bishop Janes. 5. Singing—Hymn, 1002. 6. Address by Bishop Simpson. 7. Singing—"A Hundred years ago." 8. Address by Rev. Dr. Stevens. 9. Singing—Hymn 1001. 10. Address by Rev Dr. McClintock. 11. Doxology and Benediction.

Rev. Dr. Durbin then offered prayer.

ADDRESS OF MR. HARLAN.

Mr. Harlan then spoke substantially as follows:—The church and congregation represented here to-night are entering on the second century of their existence, and there has been a desire to commence with new energy and large liberality, that the interests of the church might be advanced and the education of our own people and of the world be secured. All those who believe in the immortality of the soul, and that life here is but a probation to be continued in a future world in bliss or anguish forever, cannot but feel a strong desire to aid the Church in the world's christianization; and all who notice that the wisest and most desirable associations of life follow in its train, a knowledge of the arts and sciences, cannot but otherwise than to wish to push on these enterprises. I need not state to you that the wealth and power of the world is in the hands of Christian nations. Our own nation overshadows all nations on this side of the ocean; England on the other; France at the head of the Catholic, and Russia of the Greek Church; so that none can be without a motive to assist the Church to christianize the world. We also find the means; we have in this land wealth of $20,000,000,000; of our population, 1,000,000 are members of the Methodist Church. They are mainly adults, and represent 3,000,000, or one-eighth of the population of the United States. They are as wealthy and as intelligent as the majority of their fellow-citizens. Our wealth doubles about each ten years, and at the end of the present century the wealth of the United States will be 100,000,000,000. You are increasing at the rate of three per cent. each year, and you will see in this country 100,000,000 of people, or one-tenth of all that live on the earth.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP JANES.

This celebration is not to be alone spiritual, but to take on a financial character; and the most suitable objects for our benevolence are the missions in Germany and the Irish fund, and I will speak to you of these two subjects. The mission was established in 1849; a conference was organized in 1852; we have sent eight ministers, one of whom is dead. There are now thirty-five itinerant missionaries, twenty-eight of whom have been confirmed and licensed there. We have in Denmark and Norway eleven missionaries, and in Germany and Switzerland there are 4616 communicants, 83 Sabbath Schools, 400 officers and teachers, and 4000 scholars. Our mission publishes three periodicals: it has distributed 173,000 bound volumes, 215,000 books in paper, 100,000 children's books, 59,000 Bibles, 115,000 Testaments, and several thousand with passages of Scripture, or 660,000 volumes in all. They have distributed 6,000,000 of tracts; these are strictly religious publications and evangelical literature. Our mission in Bremen was established in 1858, and 26 young men have entered the pastoral work. We have three classes of young men. This institute receives students not licensed to preach; they teach German, classics, dogmatic and pastoral theology, and church history. We regard it as essential to our prosperity there. It's hard for young men to acquire an education there without aid, and there is no other place in Germany where a Methodist education can be obtained. We could to-day make a draft on young ministers there for foreign missions in any part of the world. They are patient, enduring, and persevering. In Germany this institute promises great usefulness. We all remember the long and severe contest in that country for religious liberty and the struggles of the early Church. In Germany Methodist experience first commenced. There rose the star which Wesley followed. We have always believed that a true believer could apostatize. It it be true with one it is generally true in churches; and we find an illustration in the present religious condition of the German churches. There are doubtless many who live aright, but they admit the fact that formality, rationalism, infidelity, Sabbath-breaking, profanity, and vice abound there, and there is a necessity for a revival of the truth of the Gospel—Christ and His salvation, and the pressing wants of the people there. The Government regard us favorably, and revivals are frequent and fervent there, and the motive for prosecution is great and pressing. This institute is a necessity. It is $10,000 in debt, and we need another building costing $10,000, and $10,000 more are needed for the endowment of its Presidency. I also present the claims of the Evangelization Fund of the Irish Church. Our brethren there have labored earnestly for many years. A few years since the Conference was convinced that unless they increased their force they must continue to decline, and they determined to do it. They established parochial schools, and made arrangements for the education of young men; funds were necessary, and the good people raised all all they could, but not enough. In 1855–6 they appealed to us, and received encouragement that they might get $100,000 from us. They have received $40,000, which is spent in school-houses and a college. They have 104 schools, and 123 teachers; in the schools the teachers preach, and the schools seem to them and to me a necessity. We have deemed this a fit time for us to present to the Irish Church the balance of the $100,000. They need it, they need sympathy. They need it, and we owe it to them. American Methodism was planted in Ireland, and was transplanted to this country. They found a home there, and Phil. Embury preached in this city the first Methodist sermon preached on this continent, with the exception of those of Wesley. Strobridge, another Irish preacher, began about the same time in Maryland, and from them has risen all the Methodism in this country and Canada. Ireland has continued to furnish the preachers to this day. An Irishman introduced Methodism into Nova Scotia and Australia; Ireland gave us Dr. Butler, who planted Methodism in India. It's our duty to stand by Ireland in the hour of her trial. The close of our war and the death of slavery are to have great effect upon the migration of Irishmen hither. It has been a question whether we could maintain ourselves against internal difficulty. That question has been settled; there is no doubt about our perpetuity. These and other considerations will bring to our land a tide of emigration never equalled, never calculated. Is it not our interest and our duty to pre-Americanize them? And it is because of all this that I ask you to remember these subjects and interests which I have presented you. There can be no more urgent claims than theirs; there can be no more appropriate contribution. May God make this occasion a blessing to us and the entire community.

Hymn No. 1002 was sung by the audience, all standing.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP SIMPSON.

Bishop Simpson was then introduced, and said:—

The question forces itself upon me, why are we here? It may be briefly said we are here because the first century of Methodism has passed away. But what is there in that to stir our hearts and prepare us for action? All present feel a deep interest in Methodism. They understand its doctrines, its objects and its aims; they sympathize with it. What has Methodism done, and what can it do? One hundred years ago six poor, obscure persons met to sing and pray in the lower part of this city. Contrast our present position, wealth, and refinement with the poverty of that time. Not by might and power has this been done, but by the spirit and love of God. The thoughts of the past crowd upon us, with its difficulties and its glories, those who fought and those who fell. Higher than these galleries I see a nobler band, who to-night unite with us in giving praise to that salvation which has saved us and which saved them. We are called upon, however, to do something else to-night. Churches, like nations, have often marked great epochs by some fitting memorial. We want, therefore, to mark this great occasion by something more than prayer and praise. There are churches to be erected, academies to be built, schools to be endowed, the German Mission and the Irish Fund. Methodism has struggled since its birth for connectional sympathy and influence. I am not the pastor of this or any church, but one of the Methodist pastorate. It gives the whole Church the talents of all its ministry. Other agencies follow. Our literature is one great Church literature, hence have arisen our periodicals and our Book Concern. See what power is given to the pen when a million readers are interested in whatever is written. Then we started Sunday Schools and made them part of the Church, a new idea. For it a literature is prepared. Then the Missionary Societies, which grasp the world—we have conferences in Germany, India, China, across the Rocky Mountains, in Asia, Africa, and Europe. Our parish is the world, and we lay our arms about the teeming millions of the globe, drawing them to the cross of Christ. We have, too, a church extension fund, to assist in the erection of churches here and there. We are all one; the churches are all devoted to the one Methodism. We cultivate a part here and a part there. The field of education is not so well and so thoroughly filled. We have failed to accomplish all that we should because of a partial inability to establish schools where needed, and because we erected some where we should not have done it. We recognize the value of education in the world, and it rests for us to decide whether our children shall be among the governors or the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. We have a large family and they must all be educated. Where are our means? The work is vast and we need greater exertion. It is proposed that we throw our contributions into one fund, which shall be vested in trustees, who shall distribute its interest yearly among our schools. I ask you to reflect upon this proposition, and give something to this fund of general education. The public give us no credit for zeal in the cause of education. They recognize our piety and our numbers, but don't attach any importance to our educational status. I look forward into future Methodism with great interest—it's the system which is to convert the world to God. The need of Methodism is not less fire, but more learning; we need rhetoric, but we need it set on fire of God. Amen.

Rev. Drs. Stevens and McClintock made brief addresses, and after singing and the collection, the audience was dismissed with a benediction.—*N. Y. Times.*

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

M. Du Chaillu's Last Expedition—His Account of the Pigmies.

M. Du Chaillu delivered an address before the Royal Geographical Society in London, on the 8th instant, in which he gave a description of his second journey into Equatorial Africa. A large audience was present, among them many eminent men of science. Sir R. Murchison, the President of the Society, occupied the chair, and among the general company were Mr. Adams, the American Minister; Lord A. Churchill, Mr. Crawford, Sir H. Rawlinson, M. P.; Mr. G. Folsom, President of the American Ethnological Society; Mr. Owen, etc. At the close of the address, Sir R. Murchison, Professor Owen, and others heartily vouched for the correctness of Mr. Du Chaillu's reports. Mr. Du Chaillu said:—

He left London on the 6th of August, 1863, and on the 9th of October, in the same year, he reached a point called Fernand Vaz, on the African coast, immediately to the south side of the Equator. He advanced eastward to the Ashira country, where he had been on a former journey, and where he was well remembered and kindly received. He had many offers of marriage pressed upon him; but with these he had respectfully declined. (A laugh.) In reading the works of Grant, Speke, and Burton he observed many words which were identical with and which closely resembled words used in the district he had traversed; and he had no doubt that the tribes of Western and Eastern Africa had formed originally one common stock.

In the part he visited there was a row of mountains near the sea, and, although in a tropical country, he found it very cloudy, making astronomical observations difficult. The greatest heat experienced was ninety-eight degrees in the shade and one hundred and forty-eight degrees in the sun. The coolest weather in July registered sixty degrees and sixty-four degrees. He found a gradual decrease of population as he went inwards, showing that some deeper cause for additional mortality is at work than the firewater of the white man, and wherever he had had been he found nothing but a vast jungle. From the earth below he had to look up to the sky above to learn his route, and throughout his journey he had tried very hard to collect information, and to do his best. (Cheers.)

At the outset he had a very unfortunate accident, for a canoe turned over, upsetting not only himself but much of his astronomical instruments and baggage. He started to explore the Ovenga River with a retinue of only five men and five boys, all natives, and of the Comi tribe—a tribe who were always friendly with him, and who would not hurt a hair of his head, though, to be sure, very few hairs were left upon it for them to hurt. (Laughter.) Perhaps if he had more men he would not have been obliged to return, especially as transport in the country is very difficult and expensive, as it must all be done by men.

GORILLAS.—When they reached Olinda the old King was very friendly with him, and called him "his sweetheart." Still, he was so exacting in his demands, that M. du Chaillu told him he thought he loved his goods most. The chief replied that he "loved both." (Laughter.) Here he had numerous offers of marriage from the native ladies, all dressed in their best, but the whole were respectfully declined. From this place he visited the Bakalai Falls, under difficulties, and had an adventure with gorillas on the road. At the time he was unwell, and not strong enough to carry his gun. Thus unarmed, he was walking in advance of his party, when he heard a noise among the trees, and came upon ten gorillas eating berries. They quickly made for the ground and ran away, except one old male, who came towards him to know what was the matter, giving at the same time a loud roar. The approach of his men frightened the animal, which then ran away.

He therefore had reason to modify some of the opinions expressed in his book, and he believed that gorillas are sometimes gregarious. His negroes captured a full-grown female, which they kept for several days, but the whole of them were very much frightened at it. He had four live ones in his possession at different times. He saw nothing to retract respecting their habits from what he had previously stated. He followed the river Ovigui, near which he passed many deserted villages. He visited the Nogoshi Falls. The natives believe that the falls are placed there by spirits to prevent people from coming up the river, and that the spirits still sit there watching the waters. Near these falls there are two islands, the dimensions of which were much exaggerated by the natives; in fact, they cannot help exaggerating everything, so it is necessary to deduct seventy-five per cent. from their statements, and then the remaining quarter will sometimes be far too much. The river here is about one hundred and fifty yards wide, and an island divides it into two parts at the falls, so that it is difficult to see the opposite bank. About seventy yards from the side on which he stood were two granite rocks, whereon the water fell.

Just as he was on the point of going to Otanga confluent small-pox of the worst kind broke out among the natives, deaths were numerous in all directions, and from every hut almost came the groans of the dying or the cries of mourners for the dead. He was not himself afraid of it, more especially as he had been vaccinated just before leaving London; but he asked his men to go back and not risk their lives. This at first they refused to do, but afterwards a number of them left. The natives accused him of having killed their chief, who died of the disease. This made his position more dangerous. He was unwell, the heat was intolerable, and for months he had to endure torments. Deputations from surrounding tribes were sent to him, saying he would not be allowed to go through their territory. It was, however, possible to go through a part of the Otanga country, a four days' journey, without seeing a village, and this part he set out to explore.

Before long the plague broke out among his men; some of the natives ran away with a portion of his goods, and lost, sick, and nearly starving, he and his men supported life for a day or two by eating two monkeys, and really the meat was not so bad under the circumstances. He was afterwards allowed to proceed by the Otanga people.

Here a very curious custom prevails. When a person dies they cut off his head, and put it in a box, surrounded with clay or chalk, the whole of which is saturated as the head decays. The descendant of the deceased rubs his body with this clay or chalk, praying to his ancestor at the same time to give him luck. When he receives a guest and wants to make a great friend of him, he goes to the place where the heads of his relatives are kept, scratches a bit off the skull of one of his ancestors, and puts this bone powder in the dish intended for his friend, who having eaten of it becomes of one blood with himself, therefore must love him truly, open his heart and give him whatever he desires. He (M. du Chaillu) might have eaten a little of that bone powder himself, but he hoped that he had not. (Laughter.)

The Napono tribes, whom he next visited, were a very warlike people, wearing iron swords, which they made themselves, as the country contains ironstone, specimens of which he had brought to England. The natives here are so quarrelsome that he did not see a man who had not some cuts about his body; moreover, they are incorrigible drunkards. They have three intoxicating liquors, made respectively from the sugar-cane, honey, and the sap of the palm tree. The Napono people treated him well, never took anything from him, and he had nothing to say against them. From here the country rises rapidly—mountains, mountains, mountains, nothing but mountains, up and down for months. One village is reached from another by a path through a forest, and the said path cannot be left. He believed the whole of Africa could be traversed by these little paths, and in the direction he journeyed they took a tolerably straight line.

The villages are large, sometimes containing a thousand people, but situated a considerable distance apart. The people are divided into clans, very much like the Scotch; only a man belongs to his mother's clan, not to his father's. At Mokena, in the sugar country, people make very good cloths; some of the natives dress fashionably, swing their arms aristocratically, and are perfect dandies. The cloth is very good, much better than that obtained from Manchester—not that Manchester does not make good cloth, but the best of it is never seen by the natives—(laughter)—and not sold in Africa.

THE PIGMIES.

In the Ashangi country he saw little huts four feet high, forming villages, generally uninhabited, because the dwarfs who sometimes live in them lead a wandering, gipsy life. The aborigines seem to regard these dwarfs with superstitious awe, and he could get few opportunities to examine them. The women were less afraid of him than the men, who ran away; so on one occasion he had the opportunity of measuring them, and he found the average height of the women to be four feet four inches to four feet five inches.

Nearer the Obongo country he came upon mountains again. He reached Monaoo Kombo, the farthest point of his journey, at the end of July, and wished to return, because he was afraid of the rainy season. The chief of the people wished him to remain, and on one occasion while he and the chief were in conversation, one of the exploring party, who fired a gun to please the natives, who were fond of hearing the noise, accidentally shot a man, who instantly fell down dead. M. du Chaillu in an instant found a threatening crowd round him, and just as he had persuaded them to listen to his statement about its being an accident, a woman joined the crowd, bringing the news that the same bullet had penetrated her hut and killed her sister.

He and his party retreated with all speed to the narrow paths in the woods, followed by but not firing upon the natives, who occasionally shot at them with poisoned arrows, one of which wounded him after passing through a thick wooden belt, which perhaps saved his life. His men were seized with a panic, and threw away most of his apparatus and specimens, and after various mishaps he reached the Achita country. Here he was very ill, and at one time believed the place would be his grave. Finally he reached the coast, and found a ship bound for London.

He concluded by thanking Sir Roderick Murchison and Professor Owen for the true friendship they had ever shown him, and acknowledged the kindness at the hands of the Royal Geographical Society.

Professor Owen said that the west coast of Africa was a most dangerous and deadly one for Europeans to expore; and M. du Chaillu had not only done his work well, but accurately. He then warmly defended M. du Chaillu from the attacks made by many reviewers, in the matter of his descriptions of the habits of that diabolical animal the gorilla, the nest building of the chimpanzee, the otter, which some zoologists laughed at as a "rodent animal," and the native harp, with strings of a fibrous material.

Sir Roderick Murchison said that M. du Chaillu had actually given him one of the harps; that he next gave it to one of the most accomplished harp players in England, the Duchess of Wellington, and that excellent music had been obtained from it in her hands. The statement about the harp was nothing but the truth.

Mr. Kunkin, one of the assistants at Greenwich Observatory, stated that M. du Chaillu's latitude observations had been worked out, and found to be very accurate. The calculations of the longitude observations were not yet finished. He supposed most of his hearers knew very little about astronomical observations—(a laugh)—and proceeded to give a few explanations respecting them.

Mr. W. Reade had been on the coast, whence M. du Chaillu started for the interior of Africa, and he had seen fibrous-stringed harps, besides, learned some of the neighboring tribes were cannibals.

Mr. John Crawford said that in all that he had heard, the dwarf part of the narrative was the only point he was inclined to dispute. There was no question about the harp; he had seen it himself at the Etnological Society, where very decent sounds were obtained from the vegetable fibre. Still he could not swallow that story about the dwarfs. They were described as three inches shorter than the Andaman Islanders, the smallest race of people hitherto known. He should like to hear a little more about those dwarfs.

M. Du Chaillu said that they spoke the same language as the surrounding tribes; they had short hair, but the other natives of the country had very long hair. He had stated that his opportunities of observing them were few, wherefore he could not enter much into detail. He only stated what he had seen. (Cheers.)

After the usual vote of thanks the meeting broke up.

THIRD EDITION

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

Reported Declarations of Napoleon About Mexico.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The *Daily News* has received a special Washington despatch, stating that a private letter from a gentleman in Paris, dated January 4, has been received in Washington, describing a recent interview between Napoleon and Minister Bigelow. The Emperor spoke frankly on the Mexican question, and expressed a determination to preserve friendly relations with the United States, and his wish to withdraw the French troops as soon as he could be assured that our policy of neutrality towards Mexico would be continued.

He intimated, however, very plainly, that he would not abandon Maximilian as long as there was any danger that the United States would pull down what he had built up at so much expense. All he asked was that we would not interfere with the present Government of Mexico, the permanence and stability of which, if left to itself, he was convinced would be secured.

The correspondent adds:—"I have reason to believe that despatches from Mr. Bigelow, containing a full report of this interview, were received by the State Department by the last steamer."

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 26.

Contested Election Case.

The majority and minority reports in the contested case from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, were submitted this morning. They are very long and able documents, making forty pages each. They go to the printer to-day, with the papers as sent to the House, by Governor Curtin. It is not probable that the case will come up in the House for a week or ten days.

Treasury Clerks.

The attempt to reduce the clerical force of the Treasury Department is not promising. At the Second Auditor's Office there are 100,000 claims of deceased soldiers awaiting settlement. The number is diminishing rapidly, as last month 5000 more cases were settled than were brought in. In the Third Auditor's Office all the accounts of quartermasters will take ten years to settle.

In fact, the Quartermaster's accounts of the Mexican War had but just been closed when the Rebellion began. And in the Sixth Auditor's office the growth of the money-order system and the spread of postal accomodations among the Southern States is more likely to lead to an increase than diminution of clerks.

Pardon Brokerage.

The case of Mrs. Cobb against ex-General Baker is still absorbing considerable attention. The plaintiff deposed that she stated to Mr. Howell, for whom she procured a pardon, that money would accomplish almost anything, and that the said Howell gave her a petitition signed by General Slough, whose life he had saved during the war. No testimony of unusual interest was elicited ou the trial to-day.

Arrival of the "Caledonia" and "Hibernia."

NEW YORK, January 26.—The iron screw steamships *Caledonia* and *Hibernia* arrived at an early hour this morning. They both belong to the "Anchor line," and bring a large number of passengers from Liverpool, Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Newry, Cork, and Glasgow. The *Caledonia* leaves again on Tuesday next, the 30th instant.

The Kentucky Legislature.

CINCINNATI, January 26.—In the Kentucky Legislature yesterday, the Senate passed resolutions postponing the election of United States Senator, and extending the present session.

The House passed a resolution rejecting the amendment to the United States Constitution, and declaring the action already taken by the the Legislature as final.

Fire in New Jersey.

NEWARK, January 26.—The mansion of Edward L. Burtes, at Llewellyn Park, North Orange, was burned yesterday. The fire originated from a gasoline which a colored man was replenishing with naptha. He was severely burned, and is not expected to live. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The steamer *Germania* has arrived with London papers of the 12th inst. They contain no news of importance.

The steamers *Germania*, *Kangaroo*, and *Caledonia* have also arrived. Their advices have been anticipated.

The Capital of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, January 26.—The City Councils have passed a resolution offering the State of Kentucky $300,000 for the erection of public buildings in case the Capital is removed to Louisville.

The Arrest of General Crawford.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—General Crawford has not gone to Washington as reported, but is now incarcerated at Fort Jackson, by General Sheridan's order. Many *souvenirs* of the Bagdad affair are reported to have been found among his papers.

A Steamer Ashore.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., January 26.—A large three-masted steamer is ashore near Nauset Light. No particulars have been received.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 26—Cotton dull at 47@48c. Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 7000 bbls. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and declining. Beef steady. Pork dull and lower; sales of mess at $28·75. Lard quiet at 15@18c. Whisky dull.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, January 26, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but unsettled and lower. Railroad shares were the most active on the list. About 8000 shares of Catawissa sold at 33¼@34¼ for preferred, the former rate a decline of 3½; and common do. at 21@21¼, a decline of 5½ in the closing price last evening; Reading sold at 49@49¼, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 51½@54¼, no change; and Northern Central at 44¼; 114½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31¼ for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Minehill; 31 for North Pennsylvania; and 61 for Lehigh Valley.

Government bonds are firmly held, but the transactions are limited. Old 5.20s sold at 102¼, and 7·30s at 98⅛@98½; 103¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 92¾ for 10-40s. City loans are in fair demand, with sales of the new issue at 91@91½.

City Passenger Railway shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 35@36, the former rate a decline of 1. 71 was bid for Second and Third; 31 for Green and Coates; and 25 for Girard College.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment but we hear of no sales. 202 was bid for North America; 137 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers and Mechanics'; 28½ for Mechanics'; 102 for Southwark; 95 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 74 for Western; 61 for City; and 54 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53½; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27½ for preferred do.; 8½ for Susquehanna Canal; 30½ for Delaware Division; and 55½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull and irregular. Ocean sold at 14½@15; Dalzell at 1½; and McClintock at 1¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$5000 U S 5-20s62	102¼	100 sh Catawissa pf..	37¼
$1000 do....1864	101¼	100 sh do.....b10.	37¼
$100 U S 7 30s Aug '65	98¾	100 sh do.....	37½
$6000 do. July '65	98¾	100 sh do.....b10	37¼
$200 City 6s new	91¼	100 sh do.....b30.	37¼
$2000 do.....	91¼	100 sh do.....	37
$5000 Cam. & Am. 83	83½	100 sh do.....b5	37¼
100 sh Reading.....s5	49¼	200 sh do.....b5	38¼
100 sh do.....	49	100 sh do.....b5	38¼
100 sh do.....b5	49	100 sh do.....b5	38¼
50 sh do.....	49	200 sh do.....b5	38¼
100 sh do.....s30	49¼	100 sh do.....s5	38¼
900 sh Corn Pla.b30	1 1-16	100 sh do.....s5	38¼
300 sh Junction.....	1	100 sh Sch. N pf.b50	22
100 sh N Penna.....	33½	100 sh do.....	b5 21
100 sh do.....	33½	100 sh Maple Sh..b30	4
100 sh do.....	33½	200 sh do.....s10	3¾
100 sh do.....	33¾	300 sh do.....b30.	3·94
100 sh do.....b5	33¾	4 sh Penna R.....	54½
300 sh Ocean.....30	15	10 sh do.....	54¼
100 sh do.....b30	15	10 sh S N Ch Coal	b10 8
3 sh Lehigh Nav..	53½	100 sh N Central....	44½

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Watson, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Maple Sh..s30	3¼	200 sh Am Gum Pl...	1
100 sh do.....s30.	3¼	100 sh Feed Dam....	·82
100 sh do.....	4	300 sh do.....	·81½
100 sh Winslow.....c	17½	100 sh do.....	·81
100 sh Walnut Isl....	·85	100 sh do.....	·81
100 sh Read..s5	wnit 49	200 sh do.....	·80
100 sh Story Farm...c	15	200 sh do.....	·60

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139½	139¾
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	133½	134½
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	129	130
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.....139½ 12 M.....139¾
11 A. M.....139½ 1 P. M.....139¾
Market very dull.

MCKILLIPS & Co., No. 30 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	139½	139¾
Silver	134	135
Dimes and Half Dimes	131	132
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	par.	par

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money remains at 5@6 per cent. on call, with more doing at the highest rate. In Commercial paper the rates are 7@8 for prime, 9 for good, and 10@15 per cent. for a long list of names. The European advices do not encourage the idea of continued cheap money here. German holders of 5·20s upon speculation are paying high rates to carry them, and as much as 13 per cent. per annum in currency is given for accommodation.

"Exchange is not strong; leading drawers ask 108⅛ for long Sterling; Bankers' Sterling 60 days, 108⅛@108⅜; Bankers' Sterling 3 days, 109⅛; Commercial, 107½@108¼; Francs, long date, 5·18¾@5·17½; Francs, short date, 5·15@5·13¾.

"By the *Hibernia*, at Portland, advices from London down to the 11th have been received. The London Money Market continued to show unfavorable symptoms. The bullion in the Bank of England had again decreased £218,000. Cotton was ⅛@1d. lower. Consols for money closed 86⅞@87. American securities were steady but dull; Five-twenties closed at 64¼@65; Erie at 56@56¼; Illinois Central, at 75½@76."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, January 26—A sale of 10 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $32·50 ₱ ton.

There is no falling off in the demand for Clover-seed, and we notice sales of 400 bush at $7·50@8·25, the latter figures for choice lots. Timothy ranges from $3·62½@3 87½. Flaxseed sold at $3 15.

The receipts of Flour continue small, and it is held with more firmness, but there is very little demand. Only a few hundred barrels were disposed of at $7@7·50 ₱ barrel for superfine; $8@8 50 for extras; $8·75@10·50 for Northwestern and good Ohio extra family; and at higher figures for fancy brands. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at $5 50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is very little demand for Wheat and only 1000 bushels fair and prime red sold at $2@2 20 ₱ bushel. In the absence of sales of white, we quote at $2 40@2 70. 1000 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1. Corn is coming forward slowly and meets a limited inquiry; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 74@75c. Oats are dull at 60c. Prices of Barley and Malt are unchanged.

In Provisions there is a fair feeling, with sales of Mess Pork at $31, and 500 barrels Lard at 18¼@18½.

Whisky is dull; small sales at $2 25@2 28 for Pennsylvania and Ohio, and refilled at $2 24½.

AUSTRALIA

Ministerial Crisis—Progress of the New Zealand War, Etc.

Melbourne advices, by way of Alexandria, to the 26th of November, have been received by way of Europe. The colony of Victoria is now in the throes of a ministerial crisis, and agitation as well as dissatisfaction prevails. A want of confidence motion was defeated in the Legislative Assembly, and the Ministers have pronounced the prorogation of Parliament and appealed to the people. The members of the Executive Council are petitioning the Queen to recall the Governor.

New Zealand advices to the 23d of November announces further successes of the Colonists; but the war still lingers. The natives of Poverty and Hawk's Bay are laying down their arms; the volunteers have captured another Pah, and have shot one of the murderers of Mr. Volkner.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

How Tariffs Bless Farmers.

From the Tribune.

Will not American farmers give earnest heed to the following facts and figures, showing *their* interest in maintaining such a tariff on foreign manufactures as will build up and secure to them a profitable and enduring home market?

The Cambria (Pennsylvania) Iron Works paid in three years, for salaries, wages, and contract work, as follows:—

1860	$977,053 91
1864	1,299,890 82
1865	1,535,380 24

These figures are taken from the returns made to the Internal Revenue Commissioners. Nearly every dollar of those three immense sums was expended for the support of single laborers and laborers with families. See how large a portion of the money went directly to farmers. The Superintendent of the Works, in his reply to the interrogatories of the Commissioners, says:—

The population sustained by the operations of our company, consume annually about 2000 head of beef cattle, 3000 head of sheep, and the product of not less than 4000 head of hogs. Our whole consumption of wheat flour is about 20,000 barrels. Johnstown is one of the best markets in the country for all kinds of food. Large quantities of the more perishable kinds, such as garden vegetables, butter, eggs, fruits, etc., are brought from Pittsburg and other Western markets, as the production of the surrounding country is unable to supply our demand.

No wonder is it that farming land within two miles of the Cambria Iron Works is worth from $150 to $300 per acre, without improvements! And yet this same land, if the works were wiped out by British free trade, would not be worth a cent more than the average value of similar Pennsylvania land for agricultural purposes, which is twenty dollars per acre. Such is the testimony of one of the most intelligent men in Pennsylvania, whose character will give credit to his statements wherever he is known. He also bears witness to the fact, which true economists would anticipate, that the direct influence of the works, in making a quick and profitable market for farm products and enhancing the value of the soil, is felt for fifty miles all around Johnstown!

What a volume of teaching, farmers, there is in these figures and facts! The beneficent influence of the Cambria Iron Works is, to a greater or less degree, the influence of every one of the 730 iron-producing establishments now struggling for life in the United States. Each and all are convenient markets for the sale, at constantly augmenting prices, of every product of the soil, and in which the capital invested in the farm doubles, trebles, and quadruples, by a silent growth that is sure, and yet taxes not the farmer's care nor his toil. Agriculturists! there is no other class of men in this country so directly or so largely interested in maintaining the life and increasing the prosperity of our iron works as you are. And you should feel that the British importers and their purchased journals, who labor to destroy American domestic trade and enthrone British free trade on its ruins, and who seek to drive you from your near and profitable home market to the far-off and almost worthless foreign market, are your deadliest enemies, who insult your understandings with their sophistry, while they plan your ruin with their selfishness.

Extra-Official Advisers of the President.

From the Times.

The danger of the President being left without sufficient counsel does not appear to be among the possible evils which the future has in store for us. We have to-day an amended story of certain recent interviews of prominent radical men with Mr. Johnson, which is pertinent enough to passing events to invite some notice. The practice of eliciting "a few remarks" from the highest official authority, with a view to their publication in some outlying section of the country, has become not at all uncommon. Whether it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance we shall not undertake to say. There is much in getting used to these things. The late President had very many extra-official advisers.

We apprehend that those who were foremost in urging on President Lincoln the necessity of compromising with Jefferson Davis; of paying four or five hundred millions of the Rebel debt; of making peace missionaries out of such scallywags as Tucker and Sanders; and of submitting our affairs generally as a nation—in default of any less disgraceful settlement—to foreign arbitrament, are now the most assiduous counsellors of President Johnson in the business of reconstruction.

What these advisers had to say in their more recent interviews with the President we do not learn in detail. But we gather much of the tenor of their advice incidentally from what the President is reported to have urged in objection to the theories offered for his guidance. The persistent tinkering of the Constitution, Mr. Johnson is reported to view as having a tendency to upset the very foundation of things, to weaken the force and sanction of that instrument itself; and in homelier phrase, to make its provisions like the work of so many town meetings. These are, presumably, the President's views; they are most certainly the views of nine-tenths of the intelligent people of the United States.

The right of both Houses to judge of the qualifications of individual representatives seeking admission to Congress, the President has uniformly affirmed. But he draws a distinction, clear and positive, between that right and the authority which demands and enforces the exclusion of States. The lately revolted States are to-day more republican and democratic in their forms of State organization than they were before or during the war, and they are altogether more in harmony with the spirit of our institutions generally. Denying their right to any representation under these conditions is a denial of the existence of the Union.

We can hardly credit that portion of the story which represents these extra-official advisers as expressing to the President a fear that the return of the South will reduce the Union party in Congress to a minority. Such cowardly forecasting of disaster led to the Niagara peace conferences. But we should think that there was barely even a Congressional faction weak enough to urge such a reason for delaying or trifling with the word of restoration. The States that are considered fit to ratify constitutional amendments are surely not disabled from voting on those amendments in Congress; and the refusal to recognize this fact, instead of tending to prevent the Southern delegations from coming in as a sectional *wolf*—if it is ten years before restoration is completed—will simply make that issue certain. Meanwhile the privilege of debate in the House has been, in a measure, restored. There is apparently a growing conviction among members that Congress is a deliberative body, and that the practice of remitting all debate to committees may be carried to excess.

The Conservative and Radical Strength in the House—Duty of the President.

From the Herald.

The developments in Congress during the past ten days reveal the fact that a minority faction is ruling that body. There is an unmistakable majority, even in the lower House, against the extreme measures of the radicals; yet the latter manage to so divide that majority that it becomes powerless to resist their schemes. The first Napoleon found himself in one of his campaigns with thirty thousand men contending against sixty thousand Austrians. He at once set at work manœuvring his army, until he had introduced the Austrian General to divide his forces, when Napoleon whipped them in detail. So it is with Stevens, the radical general in the House of Representatives. That he has thus far been able to successfully accomplish his purpose in this way does not reflect much credit upon those who make up the majority against him. It shows that there is not a man equal to the occasion, either among the Democrats or conservative Republicans, in the lower House. None of them come up to the standard of statesmen, but must be ranked as mere ward politicians, nothing more nor higher.

There are in the House as it is now constituted, excluding the Representatives from the eleven Southern States recently in rebellion, one hundred and eighty-four members. Of this number forty-one are Democrats. Fifty-three Republicans voted in favor of a qualified negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and are therefore entitled to be called conservative Republicans. Besides these, there were eleven members elected as Republicans who voted against negro suffrage in every form in which it came up, both qualified and universal. Their names are recorded with the Democrats on every vote taken on that measure. This gives the anti-radical strength of the House one hundred and five votes, as follows:—

Democrats	41
Conservative Republicans	53
Republicans voting with Democrats on each vote	11
Total	105

This leaves the radicals only seventy-nine, votes out of the one hundred and eighty-four, giving that faction the benefit of all the Republican absentees when the vote on negro suffrage was taken, also including Speaker Colfax, who dodged all the votes on that occasion. The most favorable calculation, therefore, that can be made for the radicals, gives the conservative portion of Congress twenty-six majority over them. In the face of this fact, with this large majority who are ready and anxious to support the policy of President Johnson, Stevens manages to carry all his points, and is not only delaying reconstruction, but is also gradually tying the hands of the Executive, and will soon make him powerless unless the radicals are checked in their schemes.

There were only one hundred and seventy members present or voting when the question was taken on negro suffrage in the District. Of those not voting ten were Republicans and four Democrats. Of those voting thirty-seven instead of thirty-five, as heretofore stated, were Democrats. Add to this the eleven Republicans who voted with the radicals, or against recommitting the bill against qualified suffrage, and then voted with the Democrats against the bill, and we have only sixty-nine radical Republicans voting on that day, and yet carrying their point over the heads of sixty-three conservative Republicans of all shades, and the Democrats combined. A more disgraceful rout of a superior force by a minority was never before recorded in history.

As we have shown, the radicals proper could not muster over seventy-nine votes, even giving them the benefit of the absentees, on the negro suffrage question. In fact, on that day, they only had sixty-nine votes. Now it takes ninety-four votes to pass any measure in the lower House, leaving the radicals fifteen less than necessary to carry their measures. The weakness and the folly of so large an anti-radical strength in being beaten on every occasion are too contemptible for comment. This analysis of the strength of the faction in Congress, however, furnishes President Johnson the mode of solving the whole question of restoration. In this large anti-radical element is the material, if properly used and directed, that will enable him to secure a full and complete endorsement of his administration by Congress.

All that is necessary is for him to throw himself in the breach and exhibit a little Jacksonian spirit, and the victory is in his hands. His first duty is to strengthen the hands of the conservative Republicans, and encourage them by removing those members of his Cabinet who are aiding and abetting the radical faction. Let these conservative Republicans understand that the Administration will stand by them in their struggle against the radicals, and they will resist the pressure of the extreme men. When this is done the Democrats can be led over to the conservative Republicans by the President. He will then have a party which will sustain his policy on all occasions. It will also be the great party of the country. If there were any men in those two factions capable of leading who could, by their superior abilities, secure the confidence necessary to inspire their followers, the President could then quietly look on without taking any steps himself.

But there are none; and silence on the part of the Executive, under the circumstances, is only defeat, and disastrous at that. In the absence of leaders capable for the emergency, Andrew Johnson must step forward himself, or all will be lost, and the radical disorganizing faction will rule and ruin the country. Let the President overhaul his Cabinet, make the basis of the union between the conservative Republicans and Democrats the admission of such Representatives claiming seats from the Southern States as were true Union men during the war and the rejection of those who were disloyal, and he will soon see Congress with him instead of against him. Is President Johnson ready to boldly assume this responsibility for the sake of the success of his administration and the good of the country? Upon his decision on this point rests the success or failure of his policy in Congress.

Corn and Cotton.

From the World.

A Macon exchange states that little or no corn will be raised in the South this year, owing to the enormous profits which are expected to be realized from the growth of cotton. In view of the fact that the South must buy all the breadstuffs it needs, the same paper says:—"The West must now feed us: and if the freedman turns out a faithful laborer, the trade between the South and West will exceed anything before known."

There is scarcely a doubt but that the South will devote its whole energies to the raising of cotton. It cannot possibly cost more than eight cents a pound in gold to grow it, while, if the crop turns out at all fair, it must sell for over twenty-five cents a pound in gold. So large and so certain a margin is rarely offered for an agricultural product, and all accounts agree that, with the freedmen or without them, a very large amount will be raised if the season is at all propitious.

So great is the demand for white labor to go to the Southwest, that there is an absolute scarcity of farm hands at the West, notwithstanding the stoppage of the war; and wages rule so high that farmers are holding meetings to induce laborers to come from the East. Indeed, there is a fear that the high price of labor and the rates charged for the transportation of freight on the railroads will discourage the growth of breadstuffs this year, when they will be so much needed to feed the South.

The heavy trade which will spring up next summer and fall between the South and West will have important political as well as business consequences. It will give great activity to the ship-yards to supply the immense fleet of steamers which will be needed on the Southern rivers to replace those destroyed by the war; the railroads will need more rolling stock, while cities like St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, and Louisville will add enormously to their trade.

The more intimate commercial relations between the Southand West will not be without their influence upon the fall elections. If the present Congress persists in keeping the South out of the Union, the West will be revolutionized politically when Congressmen are to be chosen. The Western people are too generous as well as too shrewd to needlessly humiliate the section which will be their best customer.

—Theatrical receipts in Chicago last year were $550,000.

—The opera season in Boston comprises eight operas a week.

—$22,000 were paid for opera tickets in Boston last week.

—Artemus Ward's success in a town in Wisconsin was not satisfactory. His agent took $2·87 at the door, while Artemus took the measles inside.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2·50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doylies, $1·20, $1·50, $1·75, and $2 a doz.
200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1
6-4 double Damask Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Table Cloths.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard
Bird-eye Linen.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Russia Crash, by the yard.
Just opened, 1000 doz Linen Hdkfs
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 11, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.
One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.
One lot of French worked Hdkfs, 28 cts.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs, 25 cts up to 88 cts.
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.
Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.
One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2·25, very cheap
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.
White Goods. White Goods.
A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½ 44, 50, and 62½ cts a yard.
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria Lawns.
Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
White Tarlatans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc

PRICE & WOOD.
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins
Pillow case and Sheeting Muslins.
Canton Flannels 31½, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.
Black Alpacas, a very cheap lot, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, 81 and $1·25. 1 13

COTTON GOODS.

WIDE CHINTZES, 31 cents.
CALICOES, best makes, 25 cents.
10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS.
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS.
9-4 PEPPERILL SHEETINGS.
NEW YORK MILLS.
WAMSUTTA.
WILLIAMSVILLE.
5-4 PILLOW MUSLINS.
FIVE BALES of 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at 31 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 2 2m N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

BAPNSLEY TABLE DAMASK, $1·12½ and $1·25.
FINE WIDE TABLE DAMASK, $1·50 and $2·00.
100 dozen NAPKINS, at $2·68.
RED-BORDERED TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINEN.
BIRD'S EYE LINEN, in fine qualities.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 2 3mj N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Laces and Lace Goods,

EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, VEILS,
LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,

In all their Varieties.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GEORGE D. WISHAM, NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.
Is now offering his entire *stock* of Dry Goods at a reduction of 30 per cent from former prices, to be closed out before taking stock.
French Merinoes—all reduced.
Plain Poplins, one yard wide, only 95 cents.
Bright Maroons Poplin, only $1·00.
Dotted Poplins marked down low.
Silk and Wool Poplins reduced.
Beautiful Bright Plain Poplins; a bargain.
Striped Silk and Wool Poplin; cheap
5000 yards, one half yard wide, English Merino, only 75 cents.
SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
Wool Top full Ladies' size, only $3·25; worth $5·00.
Square and Long Blanket and Thibet Shawls.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
Heavy Flush Canton Flannel only 25 cents.
The good Old Pembertons, only 35 cents.
Hamilton's and other makes, low.
Call and get Bargains. 10 26 thfs 3m

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK GROS DE RHINES.
BLACK FIGURED SILKS.
BLACK CORDED SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETAS.
BLACK GROS GRAINES.
Bought low and will be sold at a small advance.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
1 2 3m N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

BAKERS' AND FAMILY
FLOUR,

"Pride of the West." "Musulman."
"Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice."
Lewistown." "Alternate."

BROOKE & PUGH.
1 6 1mo Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH STREET

At his old-established store,

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN

FANCY FURS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4m6p

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

PAPIER MACHE GOODS

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth Street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth Street.

J. J. & F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Streets.
1 22 0rp

4491 BOXES LAYER RAISINS.

1869 half boxes Layer Raisins,
2855 quar. " " "
2910 " M. R. "
1167 half " " "
2267 quar. " " "
500 trails Seedless "
10,000 half boxes Valencia "
300 trails soft shell Almonds.
500 kegs Malaga Grapes.
1000 half boxes Figs.
491 boxes Lemons.
100 quarter casks Olive Oil.
Imported and now landing from the barque La Plata, and for sale by
N. HELLINGS & BRO.,
1 23 6t No. 12 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

ITALIAN MACCARONI
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FRESH IMPORTED.
For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—DR. ISAAC S. M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 2

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES AND CORAL GOODS.

A large invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Watches of the best makers; and
FINE CORAL SETS,
To which the attention of those about purchasing is invited. Just received by
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
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RIGGS & BROTHER,
Chronometer,
Clock, and
Watchmakers,
No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.
N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
8 30 1y

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF
MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
No. 808 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2831.
Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.
E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.).
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A TRUMP. 1 15 1m

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.
WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
HARNESS ORNAMENTS,
No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story),
ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT,
ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,
Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2thuhalm*

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,
Have just received
NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES,
NEW YORK PLUMS,
NEW PRESERVED GINGER 15 6m

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photographs Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 2 15 1y

PATENT WIRE WORK,
FOR RAILING, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON,
1 18 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to his care or repairs
Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms
JOHN R. HAMMITT.
Kensington screw Dock.
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 907, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.
Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
1 1 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE
At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FORTY-THREE hours exposed to intense heat, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.
(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(Masonic Hall), Phila.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.
Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 29 1m

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected to in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and unmjured
This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.
J. P. BAETHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes.
1 1 No. 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 1 2 1m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 12

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc.
Navy Messes put up with care.
A 1 No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1 3 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
803 CHESTNUT ST. 803

BROWN & MAGEE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
BAGS,
RETICULES,
And all styles of goods suitable for
Travellers and Excursionists.
A large stock of
MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
AND RETICULES,
FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.—The facilities afforded by the eastern boundary of the city of Camden have attracted to this point a large manufacturing capital, which is employed in various branches of that development of industry. The banks of Cooper's creek are high, and the waters deep, sufficiently available for vessels of large size to ascend with materials used. There are cobalt and chemical works, iron foundries, machine shops, rolling mills, cotton factories, and other manufactories, all of which are in successful operation, and employ a large number of workmen. Almost every hour of the day huge wagons, drawn by stalwart horses, and loaded with the different products of these hives of industry, or with the raw materials used in these manufactories, are seen trundling along the streets, indicating that a large and profitable business is thus carried on. So many advantages are offered to manufacturing interests on this creek, that a number of new establishments are soon to be erected, and these will give additional activity to the business aspect of the eastern part of the city. The extensive log-wood mills of the Messrs. Browning are situated on this stream, and carry on a large business, furnishing drugs to nearly all parts of the country. It is the manufacturing establishments that give activity and life to a city, and it will not be many years before the entire shores of Cooper's creek will become studded with manufactories, and the business prospects of Camden advanced in a hundred-fold ratio. To accommodate these interests large numbers of new dwelling-houses will also be built for the workmen, and thus the outskirts of the city will be compactly built up.

AT IT AGAIN.—We learn that the effort to construct a railroad from the Junction, or Jackson Station to Pennsgrove or Pennsville, will, again be renewed this winter. It is proposed to branch off from the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, touching at Williamstown, Glassboro, and across Gloucester into Salem county, passing Swedesboro, and down to one of the places named, where a boat will connect with Wilmington, or sufficiently near to intercept either the Baltimore route, or the Delaware road which leads to Seaford. As far as New Jersey is concerned, this enterprise cannot be of the smallest benefit. Our West Jersey roads are all-sufficient for the agricultural, commercial, and travelling interests of the lower counties; and the proposed road is only calculated to direct trade and travel from Philadelphia to New York, or southward. The existing roads connect with two roads to New York in a few hours, and our farmers already have a choice between the markets of the two great cities, so that we see no possible advantage to be derived by Jersey men, while it must prove detrimental to Philadelphia. New York capitalists are at the bottom of this scheme; and with this road running south, and the proposed air-line road to run north of Philadelphia, that city will be between two fires. The people of this section are opposed to being used as catspaws to drag hot chesnuts out of the fire for Wall street stock-jobbers and speculators to crack.

NEW BOATS.—A commendable spirit of rivalry seems to have been awakened at our different ferries, in regard to improvements upon ferry boats. The *Delaware*, the *Camden*, the *West Jersey*, and the *Atlantic*, are first-class boats, capacious, strong, and swift, and finished in the best style of mechanical art. Those who remember the old, clumsy, rolling "tubs," with small, narrow cabins, can scarcely realize this agreeable change. It is evidence of progress in the right quarter, and no improvements are better calculated to advance the growth of Camden.

Shocking Tragedy—A House Burned and Four Children Perished in the Flames.

From the Shakopee, Minn., Argus, 11th.

One of the most heart-rending accidents by fire that has ever come to our notice, took place on the opposite side of the river, and about two miles from Belle Plain, on the night of Thursday last. The name of the unfortunate family was Shilock, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Shilock and five children, the oldest some eight or ten years of age. During the night Mrs. Shilock awoke and found the house in flames, when she immediately sprang from the bed, and remembering the four children in the other room, that was reached by a passage, she rushed to their rescue.

Mr. Shilock followed an instant later, but in his passage broke through the burning floor and fell into the cellar. By a desperate effort, almost suffocated by heat and smoke, he again reached the bed which he had left, and grasping the sleeping babe, threw it through a window which he broke out; but upon turning to see what had become of his wife, he was met by the flames, and but barely escaped by the window through which he had thrown his child. Upon reaching the outside, he heard the cries of his wife from the entry way, or narrow hall, who had been frantically endeavoring to gain the room occupied by the children, until she herself had become surrounded by fire.

Through almost superhuman exertions he succeeded in bursting in the door and rescuing her, although both were terribly burned. They now used every exertion to save the children, but all to no purpose, and soon they were enabled to see the four standing together in the middle of the room, clinging to each other, with their eyes raised toward heaven, in which position they were consumed by the flames, in full sight of their agonized parents, who could lend them no aid.

What must have been their feelings? Nothing, of course, was saved, and there they were, some ways from assistance, left almost childless in the manner described, themselves badly burned, and exposed to the bitter cold weather, with no protection but their night-clothes. They succeeded in reaching a neighbor's house, where they were cared for in a proper manner. The charred remains of the four children were afterwards taken from the house.

The Bagpipes not Scotch, but English.

At a meeting in Edinburgh, the Lord Advocate said:—"Most people think that the bagpipe is a Scotch instrument. Some are proud of the bagpipe, others are afraid of it—but, whether by its friends or its foes, the bagpipe is looked upon by us as something national. Now, I am not at all sure that we are entitled to any such praise or blame. I believe it could be demonstrated—though our friends on the other side of the Tweed would be excessively indignant—I believe it could be demonstrated that the bagpipe is an English instrument—essentially English—that the English were the original bagpipers; and I find in confirmation of this that Shakespeare, who was an authority in music, refers to the bagpipes constantly; but he does not introduce them into *Macbeth*. The armies in *Macbeth* don't march on Dunsinane to the sound of the bagpipe, and he speaks of the drone of the Lincolnshire and the Yorkshire bagpipe. He speaks of a person 'laughing like a parrot at a bagpiper,' but all without the slightest Caledonian reference. And when we look at the works in the Register House, and show now our former monarchs spent their income, we find their expenditure for music put down in such entries as the following:—'To the English piper, three shillings and sixpence.' Scotchmen were not the pipers, they were harpers. The harp was the old Scotch instrument, and I believe continued to be the old Scotch instrument till within a very recent period."

Petroleum.

The following table is furnished by the *United States Railroad and Mining Journal*, giving the comparative exports of petroleum to foreign countries :—

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FOR THREE YEARS.

	Gals—1863	*Gals*—1864	*Gals*—1865
Philadelphia....	4,939,708	7,793,148	12,714,685
New York.....	19 674 897	21,532 974	14 893 586
Boston.....	2 048 720	1 093 297	1,488,978
Baltimore.....	1 003,833	329 071	975,117
Other places....	.....	142,261	109,000
Total.....	27,667,158	31 231,661	29,720 266

From the above statement it will be seen that Philadelphia increased in the quantity of her export in 1865.

Over 1864.....	4,954,437 gallons.
Boston increased.....	342 671 gallons.
Baltimore increased.....	43 960 gallons.
New York decreased.....	6,939,288 gallons.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6 M o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 M

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. TILTON, F. MORDAUNT W. H. WALLIS, JOHN L. CARNCROSS—Stage Managers.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO FRANK BROWER, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 31, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.

FRANK BROWER, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned, on behalf of a large number of your friends and fellow-citizens, desire your acceptance of a complimentary testimonial, signifying in some degree the esteem in which you are held by those who have long recognized in you the estimable citizen and the true artiste. We are requested also to ask that you designate at what time and place this professed expression may be carried into effect.

We remain very truly, your friends.

Lawlor, Everett & Hinckley,	Frederick W. Grayson,
William Meeser,	Charles F. Warburton,
F. L. Fetherston,	Charles H. Grafton,
E. W. C. Greene.	George L. Jacoby,
Charles C. Wilson,	Hon. John W. Forney,
Robert C. Smith,	Grover & Sinn,
John Toy,	Joseph D. Murphy,
John L. Carncross,	John C. Risley,
Hon. Wm. V. McGrath.	Colonel George G. Thomas,
Colonel John H. Taggart,	Thomas J. Barger,
David M. Lyle,	L. E. Cambios
Hugh Banken,	Charles W. Brooke,
J. E. Salter,	Henry J. McIntyre,
John Thornley,	Joseph J. Redner
Joseph S. Allen,	Richard Penistan,
William H. Bessonet,	James Freeborn,
William B. Barnes,	Samuel Daniels,
General Wm. F. Small,	General Peter Lyle,
James M. Leddy,	Horn & Hoi,
Samuel Miller,	H. W. Kanaga,
George Campbell,	John Dolmsn.
John J. Gaushs.	James W. Bancker.
George H. Moore,	George H. Vandyke,
James Reilly	Joseph Davis.
William Heaton, Jr.,	Dr. David Worrell.
O. A. Daly	Joseph G. Fowler,
James C. McClees,	W. L. Germon,
Henry C. Keeser.	W. H. Glenn,
F. C. McLaughlin,	H. M. Dorland,
Henry B. Bobb,	Theodore G. Vandyke,
H. S. Gatzmer,	Frank S. Johnson,
Richard W. Shannon,	Reuben J. Delaney,
William J. Jones,	John Eikinton,
Wm. A. Delaney,	John Monteith,
Wm. H. Pollock,	Samuel McAuley,
William King,	George S. Jones,
James Blaylock,	Edward Irvin,

And others.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1866.

To Messrs. Lawlor, Everett & Hinckley, E. W. C. Greene, Frederick W. Grayson, F. L. Fetherston, Charles C. Wilson, William Meeser, Robert C. Smith, Charles H. Grafton, William H. Bessonet, Esqs.; Hon. William V. McGrath, General William F. Small, General Peter Lyle, Colonel John H. Taggart, Charles F. Warburton, Richard W. Shannon, George H. Moore, L. E. Cambios, David M. Lyle, John C. Risley, Frank S. Johnson, Charles W. Brooke, and others,

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 12th instant tendering me a Complimentary Benefit, has been received, and I cannot express to you the grateful emotions a perusal of its contents created. In a long career, it has ever been my aim to meet the approval of the public, and this token that my efforts have been appreciated by so many of my friends in this city, cannot but be gratifying to me, and stimulate me to greater efforts in the future.

Thanking you for the kind expressions conveyed in your letter, I accept your generous offer, and would name WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 31st instant, and the New Chesnut Street Theatre, as the time and place where I will give me pleasure to meet my friends and patrons. I remain, very truly, your friend,

1 25 4t FRANK BROWER.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
THIS EVENING,
the great Irish spectacular Drama, in 3 acts,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Mr. T. F. GLENNY, his first appearance in this city, as SHAUN THE POOR.
Miss JOSIE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
(The two originals of these characters in America.)
This thrilling and highly interesting picture of Irish Life will be presented with
ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR.
New and beautiful scenery, by RICHARD SMITH and his brother WILLIAM.
NEW AND INGENIOUS MECHANICAL EFFECTS, by Joseph Strahan and Thomas Blackwood.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE WARDROBE, Manufactured from designs furnished by Dion Boucicault, from London.
All the original music
Rendered by Birgfeld and the grand Orchestra.
NEW PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS by John Davey and assistants.
Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:15.
ADMISSIONS—25 cents, 50 cents and $1.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 27,
EIGHTY-FIFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
EIGHTY-FIFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
on which occasion the stirring Drama of
RED ROVER RED ROVER
RED ROVER RED ROVER
will be performed.
Admission to all parts of the House, 30 cents.
Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1:15. Performance to begin at 2:15.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF
MISS JEAN HOSMER,
who will appear in two characters
FRIDAY EVENING, January 26.
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Lucretia Borgia.....Miss Jean HOSMER
Duke Alfonso.....E. L. Tilton
Gunaro.....McKee Rankin
To conclude with Plancho's Comedy,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Duchess de Torre nueva.....Miss HOSMER
Ruy Gomez.....McKee Rankin
King Charles II.....Mrs. C. Henri
A GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
SPLENDID COMEDY AND COMIC DRAMA.
THREE HOURS OF FUN.

CLARKE.....as.....BOB ACRES
CLARKE.....as.....NEWMAN NOGGS
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 26.
Sheridan's Brilliant Comedy of
THE RIVALS.
Bob Acres, first time here.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
AN EXCELLENT CAST.
Sir Anthony.....Mr. Griffiths
Julia.....Miss Annie Graham
Lydia.....Mrs. Walcott
And the Comic Drama from the Works of Dickens, called
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
Newman Noggs.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
SATURDAY—A GREAT BILL.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
WONDERFUL BEDOUIN ARABS.
Re-engaged for one week more. Also,
MADLLE ZANFRETTA,
the greatest Tight-Rope Artist in the world.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
50 Horses and 100 Performers.
WM. F. WALLET WILL APPEAR ON MONDAY NEXT

CONCERT HALL.
POSITIVELY
THE LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
ROBERT HELLER,
AND HIS PHENOMENAL,
MARVELLOUS,
INCOMPREHENSIBLE,
ANTIQUE,
TERRIBLE,
STUPENDOUS, AND
UNIQUE EGYPTIAN WONDER,
THE SPHYNX.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
The piano used upon this occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly for this purpose.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance, at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store.
Last Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, January 27.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING—LARGE SALOON, Corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE ORIGINAL
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS
BELL RINGERS,
VOCALISTS, HARPIST, VIOLINIST, AND PIANIST.
240 SILVER BELLS.
A BEAUTIFUL CHIME OF SILVER STAFF BELLS.
The Piano (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
Seats may be secured three days in advance at the Music Store of Charles W. A. Trumpler. Ticket Office open from 8 till 4.
Admission 35 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. To commence at 7½.
Matinee admittance, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
1 23 5t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES, FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.
THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS!
The tallest lady living, aged nineteen years, eight feet one inch high, weighing 442 pounds.
Miss LIZZIE REED.
The Smallest Woman in the world, twenty-two years old, thirty two inches high, weighs 35 pounds.
ZERULY PANNUM, from a remote province of "Circassia," having been ransomed at a great expense while on her way to a turkish market; together with
10,000 NATURAL CURIOSITIES, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to view the whole, 25 cents. Children, 15c.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
1 22 6t H. F. INGALLS, Proprietor.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

WANTS

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-class HOUSE in Arch street, west of Broad, and east of Twenty-first street. Possession not required for six months.
Address Box 2496 Post Office. 1 26 6t*

FOR SALE.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP, a Portable Photograph Gallery—size, 12 by 24 feet. Address J. D. B., Dennisville, Cape May county, New Jersey. 1 25 2t*

FOR SALE—GOOD-WILL AND FIXTURES OF Hotel No. 1438 CALLOWHILL Street.
1 25 2t* J. SHAW.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.
Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in February next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1865.
Dec. 20, Jane E. Mason, Executrix of WILLIAM MASON, deceased.
" 30, James Bell and Robert M. Logan, Executors of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased.
" 30, Thomas C. Nesbitt, Administrator of WILLIAM R. NESBITT, deceased.

1866.
Jan. 2, Ellen Barron, et al., Executors, of GEORGE BARRON, deceased.
" 3, Hannah Budders, Guardian of JOHN M. HUDDERS, late a minor.
" 3, William Simon, Administrator of HENRY SIMON deceased.
" 5, Jane Gillespie, Administratrix of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased.
" 5, James T. Black, Executor of THOMPSON BLACK, deceased.
" 6, Simon Arnold and S. Dettlebach, Administrators of PHILIP ARNOLD, deceased.
" 6, George S. Hobensack, Executor of HANNAH WILLIARD, deceased.
" 6, John McArthur, Jr., Executor of WILLIAM DERNEY, deceased.
" 6, William Yorke and William Lippincott, Executors of PETER L. YORKE, deceased.
" 8, William Purves, Administrator of SARAH MOORE, deceased.
" 9, Thomas E. McGiveran, Jr., Administrator of THOMAS McGIVERAN, deceased.
" 10, George W. Dedrick, Guardian of ELIZABETH ANDREW J., and WILLIAM B. MOTT, minor children of WILLIAM B. MOTT, deceased.
" 11, Henry S. Hagert, Trustee of MICHAEL D. HARRIGAN, deceased.
" 12, Bernard Rafferty, Guardian of DANIEL CAHILL and MARY CAHILL, late minors.
" 13, John Wilcock, Executor of DANIEL WILCOCK, deceased.
" 13, Redman Cooper, Administrator of ANN CARLISLE, deceased.
" 13, Daniel M. Fox and Alexander Leimer, Jr. Executors of ALEXANDER LEIMER, Sr., deceased.
" 15, Harriet and Elizabeth Easby, Executrices of JOHN EASBY, deceased.
" 15, Henry Moore, Executor of REBECCA BRYSON, deceased.
" 15, F. B. Fontanges Executor of MARGARET CROUSILLAT, deceased.
" 16, Thomas Fobes, et al., Executors of GEORGE W. FOBES, deceased.
" 16, Adolph E. Borie, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN GUIBERT, deceased.
" 17, Charles W. Harrison, Executor and Trustee of CHARLES F. BUFFELD, deceased.
" 18, Joseph A. Hall, Administrator of WILLIAM P. HALL, deceased.
" 18, Robert D. Morris and Edward Armstrong, Executors of AGNES C. HOPE, deceased.
" 18, Philip Conway, Executor of JOHN McCARRON, deceased.
" 19, G. Roberts Smith, Executor of BENJAMIN GERHARD, deceased.
" 19, G. Roberts Smith and H. Dupont, Trustees of BENJAMIN GERHARD, deceased.
" 19, Robert C. Davis, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN L. SMITH, deceased.
" 20, William J. Kelly, Administrator of EVANS BRINTON, deceased.
" 20, Robert McFarland, Administrator of HUGH MURPHY, deceased.
" 22, Isaac Craft, Administrator of MARY M. WORTHINGTON deceased.
" 23, John L. Foulke, Guardian of CHARLES L. FOULKE, a minor, deceased.
" 24, Joseph W. Sharp, et al., Trustees for BENJAMIN SHARP.
" 24, Samuel Field and Robert Patterson, Executors of MARGARET DAVIS, deceased.
" 24, William K. Fry, Executor of FREDERICK SAXE, deceased.
" 25, Daniel O. Hitner, Guardian of ANNA MARIA COX, late a minor.
" 25, Samuel Wagner and Tobias Wagner, Executors and Trustees of SUSAN BYERLY, deceased.
" 25, Samuel A. Bispham and Charles Koons, Administrators of ISAAC KOONS, deceased.
" 25, William M. David, et al., Executors of JACOB DAVID, deceased.

FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.
1 26 6t

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.
1 17 4p

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

TENER & DAVIS,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 13 S. THIRD STREET,
MERCANTILE CLAIMS COLLECTED,
And Law Business of all kinds attended to in all parts of the United States and Canada with fidelity.
MATURING PAPER COLLECTED AT USUAL BANK RATES. 1 13 12mrp

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A BRANCH BANKING HOUSE
AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2 1rp

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AND GOVERNMENT HORSES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., January 23, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain A. M. Cumming, A. Q. M., at the Canton Warehouse, Fell's Point, Baltimore, Md., on FRIDAY, February 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Unserviceable Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—

Adzes,	Paulins,
Anchors,	Pillows,
Andirons,	Pianos,
Augers,	Pokers,
Axes, Broad,	Presses, Letter,
Balls and Chains,	Punches,
Barrels,	Rakes,
Bars, Grate,	Roofing, Felt,
Bedsteads,	Saddles,
Benches,	Sadd ers' Tools,
Bevels,	Screws, Bench,
Bits, Bridle,	Screw-drivers,
Blacksmiths' Tools,	Spades and Handles,
Blankets,	Squares,
Blocks, Tackle,	Tables,
Boilers, assorted,	Wheelbarrows,
Brace and Bits,	Window Blinds,
Bridles Riding,	Wood Horses,
Brushes, Horse,	Zinc, etc. etc.
Caps, assorted,	Kettles, Tea,
Carpenters' Tools,	Ladders,
Casks, Water,	Lamps,
Candlesticks,	Lanterns,
Chains, Horse,	Levels, Spirit,
Cups, Tin,	Mallets,
Curry Combs,	Mattresses,
Desks, Office and Field,	Mortars and Pestles,
Dividers,	Cars,
Fenders,	Pans, assorted,
Files,	Picks,
Forges,	Pins, Picket,
Forks, Stable,	Plates,
Furnace,	Pots, Coffee,
Gauges,	Pumps, assorted,
Girths,	Quilts,
Grates,	Rasps,
Grindstones,	Rope,
Halyards,	Saddle Bags,
Handcuffs,	Saws, assorted,
Harness, amb. and wag.,	Scythes,
Hatchets,	Shovels,
Hay Press,	Spittoons,
Hoisting Apparatus,	Stoves and Pipe,
Hods, Coal,	Wagon Covers,
Hose,	Whips,
Iron,	Wire,
Nails, H. S.,	Wrenches,
Ovens,	

And on SATURDAY, February 3 1866 at Camp Newport, Baltimore, Md., 60 (more or less) Good Serviceable Horses,

Ambulances,	Drays,
Mallets,	Harness,
Wagons, army & spring,	

Part cular attention is invited to the superior quality of these Horses, Ambulances, and Wagons, which are much better than any heretofore offered for sale.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
G. W. BRADLEY,
1 26 5t Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dept.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.
CUYLER HOSPITAL GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets, January 20, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at CUYLER HOSPITAL, Germantown, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, January 27, 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M., all the buildings belonging to the Government, known as Cuyler Hospital, as follows:—
17 Frame Buildings, containing about 16,709 feet of Flooring Boards, 189,840 feet of Tongued Boards, 41 230 feet of Rough Boards, 4144 feet of Shelving Boards, 189,740 feet of Hem ock Seantling.
Also, Wooden Wash Troughs, Upright Boilers, Tin Boilers, Iron Range, Brick Oven, Flag Staff, Iron Hoisting Machine, Iron Wash Stands, Wooden Wash Stands, Office Desk, Sentry Boxes, Iron Soil Containers, Iron Hoppers, Iron Sinks, 7500 Bricks, 10 Doors, 6 Sash, 2 Cedar Tanks, one holding 1000 gallons, the other 2500 gallons. A lot of Gas Pipe and Fixtures (assorted sizes) Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, Lead Pipe, Brass Bibb, Hose, and Stop Cocks (assorted sizes).
Plans and specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.
The property must be removed within twenty (20) days from day of sale.
Terms—Cash in Government Funds.
By order of Colonel William W. McKim, Chief Quartermaster, Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major U. S. Army. 1 20 6t

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 22, 1866.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, *by sample*, five thousand barrels of NAVY POWDERS.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine at the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
1 24 wfm2 14 H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
IMPORTANT TO BUYERS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, ETC.,
Which have been slightly damaged by removal during the night of the fire, will be closed out at astonishing low prices.
LINFORD LUKENS,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.
Also, an entirely new stock of Fine Dress Shirts, Cashmere Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Mufflers, Etc Etc., which are offered at the usual low rates.
Now's the time to secure Bargains. 1 23 8t

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS
FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,
Patented October 25, 1865.
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO.'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.
If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.
Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking.
CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.
Great inducements offered to agents.
Sold wholesale only by
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.,
Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J.
Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS
Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of twenty five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO. Patentees,
1 22 1m No. 23 RACE Street, Philada.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD, NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866 the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling Stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7-30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY,
1 16 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, January 22 1866.
SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz:—
689 sets Four-horse Wagon Harness, new and in original packages.
1781 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness, new and in original packages.
76 sets Six-horse Artillery Harness, new and in original packages
870 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness, serviceable
599 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness.
101 Mule Litters and Harness, second-hand.
149 Pack Saddles.
2687 Nose Bags, new.
179 Carpenche Skins, new.
180 yards Green Baize, new.
825 pounds Iron Wire, new.
25,566 pounds Chain Cable, new.
30,638 pounds Wrought Spikes, new.
Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
1 22 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner of Seventeenth and H streets, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of

Drums,	Kettles,
Sashes,	Knapsacks,
Books,	Haversacks,
Jackets,	Hospital Tents,
Blankets,	Wall Tents,
Bedsacks,	Sibley Tents,
Leggings,	Common Tents,
Havelocks,	Flags,
Cap Covers,	Coats,
Rubber Blankets,	Caps,
Rubber Ponchos,	Pack Saddles,
Axes,	Vests,
Pickaxes,	Trowsers,
Handchets,	Shirts,
Spades,	Turbans,
Shovels,	Etc. Etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 12t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, February 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of—

Chairs,	285 Saddles,
Desks,	Whips,
Tables,	Portable Forges.
24 four horse Wagons,	Chisels,
68 two-horse Wagons,	Planes,
35 Carts,	Hamm

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1866.

The Sunday Question.

We said, in a previous article, that, in defending the Christian Sabbath, we did not intend to attack particular abuses of it, whether now practised or only proposed. It is already profaned sufficiently, even in this blessed land, which God has so conspicuously distinguished by His favor and mercy, to cause every good and *truly* LOYAL citizen to deprecate, most earnestly, any increased desecration of the Sabbath. Any movement, especially any popular or political movement, in respect to this subject, should, in order to be regarded as one of sound moral and social reform, tend in a direction quite opposite to that advocated by those who would totally change the character of the day which was hallowed and set apart for man's benefit and God's honor by express commandment. And it is most fortunate for our people that their whole civil system was originally so decidedly and radically founded in sound religious principles, that their legislatures, however humanly sovereign, are yet so limited in their power, that any statute enacted by them in plain violation of Divine law is essentially unconstitutional, and of no binding force or validity whatever. It is true that the legislature of a State may pass an act irreligious in tendency, and yet not so positively contrary to the letter or obvious meaning of GOD'S law as to be judicially declared, for that reason alone, absolutely null and void. And it is precisely this sort of legislation that should be vigilantly guarded against, since it is the means by which wicked men, on virtuous pretenses, seek to insidiously undermine the very foundations of public morality and social order. They are afraid to attack the citadel of a nation's peace, happiness, and true glory, by bold and open assaults on the institutions and ordinances of God, because they know they would be overwhelmed and utterly routed in any such attempt. They therefore begin by slow and hidden approaches, designed to deceive the garrison; and they are not unfrequently so hard pushed and base, as to use a false flag in order to take the fortress which they are not brave or powerful enough to carry by main strength.

We are told that Sunday travel elsewhere is allowed, and has not been injurious. The latter part of the assertion, however, is not proved, nor is it possible always to witness, at once, in visible demonstrations, to what real, and probably great extent, a particular invasion of the law of God and the religious habits and convictions of society, has actually, though secretly, been productive of serious evil. There are some so-called social reforms, claiming the sanction of benevolence and patriotism and piety, which take a long time to betray their hurtful influence, though they act in the meanwhile like "rank corruption," which, "mining all within, infects unseen."

For example, those who advocate the running of the city passenger railway cars on Sunday, actually urge the measure on religious grounds. They contend that all persons should have free conveyance to church, and that cheap vehicular travel on the Sabbath would, in every way, promote the spiritual as well as physical health of the masses. But unless this result could be absolutely guaranteed, which it cannot be, neither the people nor their representatives should try the experiment. In affairs of such vital social moment, the mere conceit or speculation of bad or visionary men should not be trusted. No Christian community can safely take it for granted that any encroachment on the established sanctity of the Sabbath, for secular use and sensual pleasure, will not be positively pernicious in its operation and effect.

It is also complained that the law which allows the use of private equipages on the Sabbath, denies a public conveyance to the great multitude who cannot afford a like luxury; that the laws of the State should be equal, and all persons equal before them, and that what is tolerated in the country should be tolerated in the town. But these complaints are more specious than just. The argument amounts substantially to this, that because we have not perfect laws, we should have none at all; because man's laws are not entirely what they ought to be, God's laws should be altogether set aside; because one part of the community is permitted to do some things on the Sabbath that is not strictly right, the whole population, everywhere, must be allowed to do everything that is wrong. Such logic as this, if carried out to its legitimate consequences, would utterly subvert civil society and create a hell on earth. It is simply amazing that men who lay claim to ordinary virtue and intelligence can argue that, because human legislation does not fully meet a case, it should, therefore, not try to meet it at all. But, as has been well said, equal neglect is not impartial kindness. The species of benevolence which arises from contempt of all justice and propriety is no true charity. Better suffer that which partly protects and promotes the physical and spiritual well-being of mankind, than give society entirely up to the dominion of Satan.

The enemies of the Sabbath are fruitful in ingenious arguments intended to advance their cause. But it is to be hoped that sophistry will not win in such a contest. There is too much that is vital to the peace, good order, and stability of society, as well as to the eternal welfare of every individual soul, to have it all staked on the selfish motives or the moral or mental hallucinations of a miserable handful of pretentious and empirical social reformers. The people should not heed their seductive but fatal expostulations. They are blind leaders; and Christ said that if the blind lead the blind, both will fall into the ditch. The Sabbath, we are told, is good for man, as man; for man socially as well as religiously considered; good by the law of Providence, for the inferior and dependent world, for servant as well as master, and for beast as well as servant. We disturb the economy of things; we injure a dumb and helpless creature if we defraud even the beast that perishes of his humble share in this merciful remission of the curse. Let us, then, trust that the sanctity of the Lord's day will increase, rather than diminish, among us; and that those whose patriotism even is invoked against it at this time, will see that all institutions of purely human device had better fall than that the Sabbath should perish in our midst.

A Fact for Business Men.

If there are any business men who doubt the success of the Southern steamship line, soon to be established, a very brief consideration of the commercial situation should convince them of the improbability of failure. The following fact may illustrate the argument. One of our leading merchants, recently in New York, made some inquiry into the trade of that city with the Southern ports. One of the astonishing things he discovered was a drayman. There was nothing remarkable about the drayman, except his occupation. A steamer was about to leave for Mobile, and the drayman had been paid twenty-four dollars by a mercantile house to place a box on board. For eighteen hours this drayman waited on the wharf with his box, working his way to the vessel, inch by inch, foot by foot, till finally the goods were shipped. By this one fact we may judge of the immense business New York is doing with the South, of the necessity of Southern lines to Philadelphia, and of the sound, unprecedented reasons for expecting their immediate success.

We regret to chronicle the departure of a veteran in literature and wealth, who has for over half a century been familiarly known to all of our leading business men. GEORGE ORD, Esq., died on Wednesday, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. For two generations he has been well known to the public, and although living in strict retirement, and having seen his contemporaries all pass away, yet his position in the social world has never been filled by any aspirant of the new times which he lived to see. It is seldom that an old man is remembered and familiarly spoken of by the friends of his grandchildren; yet the remarkable social and intellectual qualities possessed by our venerable fellow-townsman, secured and maintained for him a popularity among those who might have been expected to neglect him. He was widely and favorably known as an ornithologist and lover of natural science. He was the friend and biographer of WILSON, and on the most intimate terms with all those whom we are accustomed to look up to as almost classical writers because of their antiquity. As a linguist, Mr. ORD had few equals and no superiors, while as a writer of scientific magazine articles he had a high reputation. He was for many years President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and was an honorary member of almost every scientific society in the land. His death leaves a void in the province peculiarly his own, which it will be difficult to fill.

The Capital invested in Manufactures.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution relative to the amount of capital invested in manufactures, states that they "begin with New York and end with Newark." Why they should begin with New York, when Philadelphia employs seventy-three millions, and she but sixty-one; while the Quaker City produces goods to the value of one hundred and thirty-four millions per annum, to her one hundred and nineteen, is not stated. The report shows that the principal cities are interested in protection to home industry in the order we mention them:—Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, Boston, Brooklyn, and Newark. To those who believe in disinterested political action, it would seem strange that, with the exception of the metropolis, each city is enthusiastic in the cause of protection in about the ratio of the amount of capital invested. The document itself forms a most powerful argument in favor of the anti-free trade principle; for in a nation in which the money placed in manufactures in twelve of the leading towns amounts to nearly four hundred millions of dollars, and in which the four most deeply interested cities produce to the equivalent of three hundred and fifty millions per year, it is certainly want of policy and common sense to endeavor to throw down the wall that protects this mighty variety of our national interests, in order to cater to the Utopian schemes of a set of enthusiasts and interested shipping merchants.

Robert P. King promises to be a valuable member of our City Councils, if an exposure of the way in which the citizens are occasionally mulcted in the awards for the appropriation of private property to public purposes is any proof of merit. The property referred to by Mr. King's resolution is located at Landing avenue, and is intended as an enlargement of Fairmount Park. The tract is assessed at $50,000, and the jury have awarded damages to the amount of $486,000, which is a wide margin, to say the least of it. It would perhaps be right enough to extend Fairmount Park, thereby adding to the attractiveness of our suburban resorts, but it must be borne in mind that our municipal finances are not in as good condition as most of us could wish, and unnecessary expenditure of public money should be avoided where the interests of the people are not deeply concerned. Our rates of taxation are at present sufficiently onerous without adding to the burden.

There is no doubt of the fact that tremendous jobs are frequently engineered through our Councils, that, if properly inspected, would be found to be without merit. Our exchequer is not so affluent but that it may be exhausted by continual demands. A little caution on the part of our City Legislature would save great waste of money, and at present we need to husband all our resources, for from present appearances we will need all the cash that is available to meet our liabilities.

From the Superintendent of Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., September 14, 1865.—Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company, No. 720 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.—One of your sewing machines has been used in my family for several years. For simplicity and mechanical accuracy of construction, I have seen no sewing machine equal to it. The speed and correctness with which it does its work are admirable. It has given and continues to give us entire satisfaction. Very respectfully,

ENOCH LEWIS.

No. 731 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, September 15, 1865.—Messrs. Willcox & Gibbs—Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to assure you that your sewing machine has been in use in my family for upwards of four years, and has given the most entire satisfaction. It performs every variety of work usually required in a family. In my professional intercourse with many families who use your instrument, I have uniformly found that they prefer it to all others; and in no case have heard anything but the highest encomiums in regard to it. Very truly yours,

D. GILBERT, M. D.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Freedom of Conductors and Drivers Vindicated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH—Sir:—We may be told, that the seventeen-hour-a-day laborers are willing tasks to work: yes, they are willing to do the same on Sunday! Now, a double meaning in words is a great occasion for deception and fallacy. There is a sense in which this is true. The proverb, "root, pig, or die" leaves grumphy a choice of evils—work or death: and his pigship chooses to root as the least of two evils—he is a voluntary rooter. Now I affirm, that this is the only sense in which a free-born American is, or can be made, willing to work seventeen hours per day, for seven days in the week. No man, that has a soul in him, can bring that soul up to the humiliation of such voluntary bondage. A dire necessity must first be laid upon him. The men who have him in their trap, in great condescension and love, say to him:—"Mike, we are going to run our cars on Sunday, and our men and horses must buckle to and drive ahead. How do you like it, Mike?" "Well, sir, I think seventeen hours a day for six days of the week is about tight enough on a poor fellow. Ye see, sir, I've no time to sit and nurse Pussy on my knee and amuse myself looking at Jemmy and Sue playing with the little dog about the hearth. Sir, I think I'd like to have Sunday clear. It's the only time I enjoy the home of my wife and children." "That's true, Mike; but we'll of course increase your wages a little." "Well, sir, the Lord knows we poor drivers and conductors have hard work to get along on our present wages; everything is so dear." "Very true, Mike, but then you know 'half a loaf is better than no bread.'" "That's true, too, Mr. Railroad President! but then, a whole loaf and a little beef and potatoes is better still." "Well, turn in, Mike, and work seventeen hours on Sunday, and the increase of your wages will buy the potatoes, at any rate." "Ah, but Mr. President—then I'll have to leave poor little Pussy, and Jemmy, and Sue, and their dear mother all day; and I'll become a stranger in my own house; my little darlings will soon not know their daddy. Please excuse me then from the Sunday." "Well, Mike, you've been a faithful driver, and I thought I would make you a fair offer, full employment, and living wages. Now I want you fairly to understand your position. You see the cars *must* run of a Sunday, and we *must* have drivers—it's absolutely necessary; and you know necessity has no law. So, Mike, if you won't another will, and we will have to part. If you won't work for us on Sunday, you shan't work for us on week days. So good-by, Mike." "Oh! Mr. President, stop a little. There is another difficulty in my way that maybe you will think about it. Mary and I were brought up in praying, and Sabbath keeping, and church-going families. We both think it is wrong to work on Sunday. My father and grandfather, as far back as I can get any knowledge of them, were Sabbath keepers, and always held the Ten Commandments to be a summary of the moral law, and binding upon the consciences of all men. I and my dear wife may be mistaken, but so it is, we *conscientiously* believe it is wrong.

"We must not work, we must not play,
Because it is the Sabbath day.'

This we teach our children, and we still think it is right. Now, Mr. President, must we be cut off from our employment and our bread, and turned off the cars all the week, just because we want to worship the God of our fathers according to the dictates of our own consciences, as the Constitution of the State, and the laws of the land, and of God say we ought? Does it not seem hard? I am willing to drive till twelve o'clock on Saturday night, and to start at four on Monday morning; but, sir, if I must pollute my conscience by disobeying God's law, the law of my native Pennsylvania, and the law of my church; or leave your company's employment, why, then my choice is, to keep a good conscience and trust to God for bread."

"Well, Mike, it is hard. I do pity you. But, you know, corporations have no souls, and I can't help it. I am but an agent for others, and must submit to my masters. So, good-by, poor Mike." "Just a minute more, Mr. Railroad President, if you please. If corporations have no souls, can they go to Heaven, or to the other place? And if a just God seizes upon the corporation, and administers justice according to truth for this grievous sin of persecuting all conscientious Sabbath-keepers out from their employment, how will the individuals who compose the corporation fare at the same righteous bar? Can the whole be put under arrest, and yet all the parts of that whole escape? Oh! sir, bear in mind that individual responsibility can never be merged in social responsibility. If your corporation pushes off all men who love God and His holy day, and thus persecute us in violation of law, can the individuals who compose it wash their hands of it, and say, I am clean—this sin is none of mine? Why, sir, God's laws protects your horses, and if you run them seven days in the week, you will kill them as you are killing us. Farewell. God bless the Sabbath-breakers with a better mind." THEOPHILUS.

—The winner of the first prize of £3000 at the quarterly drawing of the bonds of the city of Paris was M. Londe, cashier of a mercantile house at Caen. It was reported that a coachman was the possessor of the fortunate number (598,157), but it turns out that he was only very nearly winning, having purchased bonds 598,155 and 598,156.

—A remarkable incident occurred in Gedling Church, Nottingham, England, on Christmas day. A man aged eighty-four died whilst taking the sacrament. He had walked a considerable distance to church, and was apparently in good health, but he had been heard to declare he would die on Christmas day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT STREET,

CORNER OF SEVENTH.

ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855.

Young Men Practically Educated for Business.

BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
BUSINESS FORMS.
COMMERCIAL LAW, TELEGRAPHING, ETC.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Catalogues furnished gratis on application. 1216m49

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—ADDITIONAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, FROM THE 17TH TO THE 25TH OF JANUARY, INCLUSIVE:—

EDITOR OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH:—Please permit me to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions for the relief of Destitute Soldiers' Families:—

Mrs F. S. R., Germantown		S. T., Philadelphia	$5 00
J. M., Philadelphia	1 00	Little Lizzie (saved during 2 months)	2 55
J. F., Philadelphia	5 00	H. J. Fox	10 00
Miss S. C. Harmer	25 00	Three little girls	2 00
From H.	20 00	Downingtown, "A widow's mite"	5 00
Mary, Carrie, and Nellie, Bridgeton, N. J.	15 00	W. Mann per Rev. Mr. Siegfried	5 00
Mrs J. S. S., Erwinna, Bucks Co., Pa	5 00	R. K. L., Philad'a	20 00
J. T. W.		Mrs Dr. C. per Rev. Mr. Siegfried	1 00
S. S. Infant Class 1st Pres. Church, Newburg, N. Y., per Mrs. J. A. B.	13 00	Tamaqua, Pa., Mrs J. F. T. Philadelphia	10 00
From F., a portion of a thankoffering solemnly dedicated to God for His great mercies and wonderful deliverances in the day of severity	100 00	E. B., Warrenburg	10 00
Anonymous, special	5 00	A. R. E.	5 00
A Mite	2 00	C. S.	5 00
Mrs. Norris	5 00	J. M. S., Wm. J. S., Sil., William W., & The Misses T., $2 50; Belle, 61; all per B. A. S., New Alexandria, Pa.	6 50
J. F. L., Dillsburg, Pa	2 00	Savings of two little girls and litt e boy	5 00
Mrs. E. B., Germantown	3 00	Mrs. E. L., Philadelphia	2 00
S. S., of St. Paul's Episcopal Ch., per E. D.	30 00	M. C. S.	1 00
Mrs J. B. C., Philadelphia, Germ'n, Pa	2 00	W. G. S.	10 00
F. W. P.	5 00	L. L., Baltimore	1 00
C. W. K.	1 00	A note from M. K.	2 00
Mrs. M. D.	5 00	Fanny and Helen K.	2 00
K., Port Carbon	5 00	B., Philadelphia	10 00
From L., Philada.	5 00	Mrs. H.	2 00
J. B., M. D., Odessa, Delaware	5 00	Anonymous, "for the Widow and Orphan"	2 00
A friend, Conshohocken, Pa	5 00	A. B., Zecopolis O.	2 00
R. P. & F. S., Baltimore, Md	2 00	"Country Girl"	3 00
Mrs. F., per Rev. Mr. Siegfried	10 00	S. H. S., "Press" Office	5 00
R. F. L.	2 00	H. S., Philadelphia	10 00
For the poor woman in garret. A lady.	2 00	Cash	1 00
R. M.	10 00	T. L., Hyner's Run, Pa	5 00
Cash	50	Anonymous, Phila.	5 00
McG.	1 00	M. L. J.	5 00
Cash, Philadelphia	10 00	Mrs. L. C. H., W. Virginia	1 00
"Anonymous" at the Press office	2 00	Sarah and Maggie R.	2 00
M. E. F., Philada.	5 00	John R. and 2 little sisters & brothers.	5 00
Lewis T. Brown	25 00	Maggie and Susie	1 00
Dr. E.	3 00	Mrs. S.	1 00
A. Inquirer office	5 00	R. B. A.	5 00
Per Editor of Presbyterian	6 00	E. D. W., Parkesburg, Pa	2 00
R. H. at Press office, for Mrs. B.	3 00	McC. S. and C.	30 00
A. F., returned from Dead Letter Office, Miss R. M. C., Seventeenth street	10 00	"Quill driver"	3 00
J. F. L.		E. A. A., Phila	5 00
At office of "Presbyterian"	51 00	"Office of the Presbyterian"	5 00
J. M., Phila	10 00	J. H. J., Phila	1 00
J. L., Phila	10 00	M., Philadelphia	1 00
Minnie J. D., Daretown, N. J.	1 00	Mrs. Chas. H., 1438 S. Second street	1 00
		E. H. B. & P. M. S., A Friend, N. Eighteenth street	3 00
		S. Phipps	10 00
		J. C. P., Philada	1 00
		C. D. R.	5 00
		Mrs. Harriet P., Boltsgrove Pa	1 00
		Ladies' Aid Society, Orwigsburg, Pa, per Miss L. Hammer	20 00

WILLIAM MCILWEE, City Pastor.
No. 1341 LOMBARD Street.

CLOTHING AND FOOD.

E. G. W., 11 pieces; Mrs. J. T., 21; Anonymous, 18; Mrs. D. W. O'B., No. 1601 Mount Vernon street, 36; Friend of the Orphans, 46; J. G. M., woollen goods, 49; L., Philada. phia, 10; B., St. E. B., P., 19; Mrs Wm. C., Kenzey 58; E. W. S., 20; Anonymous 6; Mrs. B. L. L., 28; Anonymous gents' clothing 8; Ladies of the Fifth Baptist Church, 15; S., 22; Widow, 9; N. F. K., 60; Lady, a bonnet; Lincoln's mourning, a bundle; Mrs. C. B. L., 3; E. B. O., 7; No. 1743 Arch street, 133, and roll of carpet; Abington, 31; A Friend, 35; E. V. L., 4; M. C. M., 27; J. F. S., 44; J. W. H., North Eighth street, 89 pairs children's hose, and 12 hoods; Mrs. L. M., 34 pieces; Anonymous, 11; Chesnut Hill, 53; Mrs. H., 18; Mrs. J. K. F., 17; "Unio," 112 yards alpaca; Mrs. Charles H., 31; Mrs. E. 24; Mrs. E. J. O., 19; from A. and W., 22; Mrs. M. C., 13; A lady, "Delaware," 27; M. C., 24; Mrs. S., 23; Mrs D. H. S., 43; A Friend to the Orphan, Orwigsburg, 41 pieces new clothing and 6¼ yards muslin and stocking yarn; H. K. & Co., 33 pairs new shoes and 1 pair of pants; Mrs. E. R., 9 pieces valuable clothing; Mrs. C., 15

FOOD.

Woodside & Co., 1 box of tea; A Friend to the Soldier, —— bushels potatoes; Mrs. M. R. A., 50 lbs bread; J. B. Love, 1 barrel beans; Mrs. CITY PASTOR,
Superintendent of Clothing Department.
Miss H. MOONEY,
Assistant Superintendent, etc.
1t*
January 26, 1866.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAIR.—At a final meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fair for the benefit of the SOLDIER'S AND SAILORS' HOME, recently held at the Academy of Music and the Supplementary Fair held at the Carpenters' Hall the Chairman of the Finance Committee stated that he had audited the Treasurer's account and having found the same correct, reported as follows, viz.:—

Total receipts	$132 111 82
Total disbursements	25,061 68
Net proceeds	$107,050 14

One hundred and six thousand dollars of said amount being in Government securities, and balance in cash. Which, on motion, was handed over to the Treasurer of the Home, to be applied as the Managers thereof may direct.

(NOTE.—In the above amount of disbursements is included the cost of goods purchased for the various departments of the Fair amounting in all to the sum of about $17,000, leaving the expenses proper of both Fairs, $8061 68.)

On motion, Resolved, That the above proceedings be published signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, then adjourned sine die.

WM. D. LEWIS,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
Secretary of Executive Committee. 1 26 2t

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Corn Exchange Association will be held at their Hall, corner of SECOND and GOLD streets, on TUESDAY, January 30, 1866.

The Polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M., for the election of Officers to serve for the ensuing year.

The Annual Report will be read at 8 P. M.

JOSEPH S. PEROT,
Secretary.
1 23 6t

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1866.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider the expediency of increasing the capital stock of the Company.

1 19 6t F. R. STARR, President

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.

1 26 t2 13 A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
7 17 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAPITAL $400,000.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their Assets, viz.:

Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia	$301,500 00
Bills Receivable	66,250 00
Real Estate	3 000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19 241 41
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53 432 50
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8 601 52
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Co. stock, 479 shares	21,820 50
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10 000 00
do. do. Stock—300 shares	14 410 75
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	18,912 50
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., Railroad Loan	9 425 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20 000 00
do. do. do. 7-30	25 000 00
do. do. do. 7 30	50,000 00
do. do. do. 7-30, 1868	10,000 00
do. do. do. 5-20's	50 000 00
do. do. do. Deposit	35 000 00
Pennsylvania State Loan	20,000 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	41 850 00
Philadelphia City Fives	4 981 75
Cincinnati Sixes	4,840 50
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535 00
Philadelphia Bank, 231 shares	24 340 26
Western Bank, 20 shares	11,000 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,600 00
Bank of North America, 100 shares	10,000 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2 977 73
Susquehanna Gas Company, 20 shares	926 91
Cash on hand	3 143 93
	$340,380 59

1 20 7t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (clear of taxes) upon their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of February, 1866, at the Company's Office, No. 328 South DELAWARE Avenue. Fractions paid in scrip.

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, January 20, 1866 1 12 tathslst

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET.

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States.

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 112

FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT,
TRY
HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 21 ALDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1186m

PERRY & CO.'S STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH. Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out EXTREMELY LOW.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—

DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
122mw13m BOSTON, Mass.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Warerooms No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 23 1m

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

25 cent yard wide good Bleached Muslin.
37½ cent heavy good Bleached Muslin.
40 cents for best makes Bleached Muslin.
48 cents for Williamsville.
50 cents for heavy 5-4 Bleached Sheeting.

457 PIECES

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins selling by the piece at lowest wholesale prices.

25 cents for good Ginghams.
31 cents for Merrimac Prints.
60 for heavy large Blankets.
40 cents for good huck fringed Towels.
$1·15 for heavy power-loom Table Damask.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Winter Goods greatly reduced in price.
Daily receiving Spring Stock.
One case best Water proof Cloakings.
Beaver Cloakings and Overcoatings low.
We advise buying now while they are cheap.

SPRING FLANNELS.

Complete Stock from 40 cents up.
Best Trickings made for best custom. 1 25 6t4p

"SKATING."—"SKATING."—"SKATING."—The snow is removed from the Keystone Skating Park, corner of THIRD and MORRIS Streets. Excellent Skating. Second and Third street Cars run direct to the Park. Music in attendance. Illuminated in the Evening. Admission 25 cents. 1t*

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

We would call your attention to a

NEW GAS REGULATOR,

INVENTED BY

DR. CHAS. M. CRESSON.

(Late Managing Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works), possessing GREAT DELICACY of adjustment, by the use of a peculiar form of valve and gas holder, governing accurately a smaller light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the ability within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required.

Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator, that make it preferable to instruments of more contracted size, which require the use of MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve special notice:—

FIRST—The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it great delicacy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms.

SECOND—The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this REGULATOR, avoids the dangers resulting in other forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Mercury, which, passing off with the Gas, are disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting the occupants TO ALL THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURY upon the human system, and especially upon the LUNGS and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as vapor. The accidental overflow of Mercury from these mercurial Seals has often injured valuable Gas Meters, the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the consumer.

Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avoided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the liability to LEAKAGE and EXPLOSION OF GAS; another, the loss of Flexibility and consequent inefficiency by age and exposure to cold, and thirdly, the inherent vice of want of delicacy of adjustment, and range of action.

To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REGULATOR" was invented, and wherever introduced it has given the greatest satisfaction, always producing a steady light and regular consumption, with a saving of from TWENTY to THIRTY Per Cent. in amount of gas consumed.

LETTERS PATENT have been granted for this Regulator, both in the UNITED STATES and in ENGLAND. It is manufactured by the

"AMERICAN METER COMPANY,"

OF NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, for use alone, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at our warehouses in this city, where all orders and letters should be addressed.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, dated October 18, 1865:—"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and as to the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator there was uniform by 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner. Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 106 to 149 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner."

The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE can be seen at our

SCALE WAREHOUSE

In this city, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, the amount of saving effected by the use of the

CRESSON REGULATOR.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
1 24 mwslm No. 715 CHESNUT STREET.

THE LATE GREAT FIRE

IMMENSE BARGAINS OFFERED.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.,

HAVE THEIR STOCK OF GOODS

FOR

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS

Now Arranged and Ready for Sale,

AT

ASTOUNDINGLY LOW PRICES,

WITH A VIEW TO CLOSING OUT THE GOODS

Rescued from the Late Conflagration,

AND OF PREPARING THEIR

SPRING STOCK.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT

IS NOW UNDER WAY

ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

1 22 6t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 26.—The Senate is not in session, having adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Pennypacker called up the resolutions ordering four thousand copies to be printed of the speeches, resolutions, etc., of the House, in reference to the death of President Lincoln, which were rejected yesterday, and now reconsidered.

Mr. Fecebore moved to print two thousand copies instead of four thousand. Not agreed to, and the original resolution was passed.

Messrs. Kerns, Davis, Steiner, Adair, Lee, Marks, and Kelly presented remonstrances against Sunday travel, and Mr. Lee presented a petition from what was termed the "pious portion of the city of the Twenty-third Ward," in favor of city cars running on Sundays.

—The late King of the Belgians divided his huge private fortune into four parts. The first three are reserved for the three children, the Duke de Brabant, the Empress Charlotte, and the Count de Flandre. Out of the fourth part will be paid the legacies and pensions which the King grants to all the members of his household, from the highest to the lowest. The surplus will revert to the Count de Flandre, who has already a pension from the nation of one hundred and fifty thousand francs, and which will probably be augmented.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—We are pleased to announce to the public that the new gas regulator invented by the late Engineer of our City Gas Works, Dr. C. M. Cresson, has been placed in the hands of our celebrated scale manufacturers, Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing, and that they are now prepared to fill orders for any size required. This regulator is rendered superior to every other form by the use of a peculiar valve and gas holder, avoiding the use of mercury, which is so deleterious in its effects upon the human system, and also flexible diaphragms which are liable to leakage.

In October last a trial was made by the Franklin Institute, and the result showed that with the regulator there was a uniform saving of 49 per cent. from that of the street pressure, and also that with the regulator no change was made in the light, although the pressure was increased from one inch to six inches.

Messrs Fairbanks & Ewing have the test apparatus, which was exhibited at the Franklin Institute, set up in their warehouse, No. 715 Chestnut street, where we would advise all interested in the saving of gas to call and examine it.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MARKET STREET—HEAVY LOSS.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the extensive hardware store of Messrs. R. & W. C. Biddle & Co., No. 131 Market street, which spread so rapidly before the efforts of the firemen could be brought to bear upon it, that the flames could not be arrested ere they had spread through the entire establishment, and destroyed much of the building and stock.

The store extended to Jones' alley, probably a hundred and fifty feet in depth, and it was filled from the cellar to the roof with every description of hardware and cutlery. The stock is said to have been the largest of any similar establishment in the city. It is fully covered by insurance, as is the damage to the building, the property of the firm. The firemen labored under great disadvantages, owing to the condition of the streets, yet when they were enabled to put the water upon the fire, they so far checked it as to prevent it doing much damage to the adjoining properties.

The store on the east of the fire, No. 129, occupied by Messrs. Roberts & Macalltioner, wholesale grocers, was deluged with water, and their stock must have suffered considerably.

The stock of seeds of Mr. C. B. Rogers, the occupant of No. 133, was considerably damaged by water, and his loss will no doubt be heavy. The rear part of this building was damaged by fire. No. 135, occupied by Messrs. Fleming & Marden, wholesale grocers, was not much damaged; but their stock in the basement was ruined. Some of it in the upper part of the building was damaged by water. Some of the firemen remained on the ground until after midnight, and all of them labored with commendable activity.

The flames belched forth from the windows on Market street and on Jones' alley, in the rear, with great fury. The greatest consternation prevailed among the inhabitants of that small local thoroughfare. The families residing there are generally poor, and the women and children presented many scenes of thrilling and alarming interest in their hurried and wild career through the snow and slush that choked up that narrow street.

While all this was going on, the fire made rapid progress upwards and downwards. The fourth story was speedily in flames, and it was not long before they burst through the spacious roof. The sight at this time was grand, imposing, sublime. In a little while the roof and the fourth floor fell in, and, crushing the third floor, the whole of the upper portion thus went down into irretrievable ruin. Millions of flakes shot upwards as anvils and other heavy implements went crashing into and through the carbonizing materials.

The shocking condition of the streets materially interfered with the progress of the fire companies, and the adjoining property was certainly in imminent danger. In less than half an hour a considerable number of streams were in full activity, but the immense streams for a long time seemed to make but little impression on the fire.

The fire was what is known as stubborn. The flames would go down, and presently they would seem to break out with renewed fury. The firemen, however, kept them pretty well confined to the building in which they originated.

FUNERAL OF THE HON. OSWALD THOMPSON.—The funeral of this lamented citizen, late President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, took place this morning from his residence, at Main street and Church lane, Germantown. The funeral cortege was a most imposing affair. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Dr. James, of Germantown, Rev. J. Helffenstein, of Germantown, and Rev. Dr. Beadle, of Philadelphia. All the old residents of Germantown, the members of the Philadelphia bar, and a large host of citizens were present to pay their last sad tribute of respect to the lamented deceased. The officers of the Court of Common Pleas, at their special request, had the privilege of bearing the body from the hearse to its final resting-place. The pall-bearers were Judge Allison, Judge Ludlow, John Clayton, and Charles Macalester. The interment took place at the Laurel Hill Cemetery. The funeral train covered an immense area of ground, there being in addition a long cortege of private carriages. Such a funeral has never before been witnessed in Germantown, and rarely, if ever, has Philadelphia exhibited so much sorrow and sadness over the death of one of its citizens. The modesty and worth of the deceased could not, however, be measured by any outward manifestations.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—William Bradley, convicted in Lancaster county of horse stealing, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, made his escape yesterday while on his way down in the cars. Bradley was handcuffed to another individual, who was bound for the same institution. Upon the train arriving in the upper part of West Philadelphia, the prisoners broke their connection, and Bradley jumped through the window. The officer in charge could not leave the other prisoner. The Twenty-fourth Ward police traced the escaped convict through Haddington and across the county line, where all trace of him was lost.

ARREST OF A PROFESSIONAL THIEF.—The only professional thief arrested at the Academy of Music last night was Barney McIlhenny, who was locked up for a hearing this afternoon. Several persons on the outside of the building lost their pocket-books during the great rush for admittance.

ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY.—Some time since an account was published in the papers of an attempt having been made to throw the Germantown cars from the track by placing an obstruction thereon. The party who claimed to have discovered and removed the obstruction stated to the officers of the Company that he was stoned by some persons who were concealed in the distance, and being hit by one or two of the missiles, was injured. At the time his story was not altogether credited; but still, for what he claimed to have done, he was awarded ten dollars.

A few days after this W. L. Wilson, the General Superintendent of the Company, received an anonymous letter, purporting to come from a passenger on the train, complaining that Thomas West, the party who claimed to have removed the obstructions, had not been sufficiently rewarded.

The letter further stated that those in the train at the time contemplated holding a meeting, and making up a purse for the man West, who had saved their lives. This excited suspicion that West himself was the author of the note, and that his story about removing obstructions on the road was all false from beginning to end, and merely gotten up to extort money.

Soon after the communication was received the following worded note was found pinned to a tree in Germantown:—"Puppies, beware of this. The next murder that is done in Germantown will be the young man that moved away the obstructions on the Germantown Railroad. Catch us, if you can." A few days after this again West started the story, while at his work in a factory where he was employed, that he was shot at with a bullet.

A pistol-shot was heard, and West produced a long piece of lead; but upon investigation it was shown that the shot had been fired from the inside of the building, through the window, the smoke from the pistol being on that side of the glass. The lead which West claimed was the bullet was pronounced by a gunmaker never to have been used for that purpose.

A young lady who resides opposite the factory, and was about ten feet from the window through which the shot was alleged to have been fired, said she heard the report, but saw no man. Chief Detective Franklin, and Detective George Smith, who had the matter under investigation, at once became satisfied that West had fired the pistol, and also had written the anonymous communication, and the note on the tree.

Yesterday they took him into custody, and upon visiting his house found blue paper with red ruled lines, corresponding in every particular with that upon which the notes were written. The handwriting of West's wife was also identified, it being said that the husband forced the poor woman to write these letter. The prisoner partially confessed his guilt.

The case was heard this morning before Alderman Beitler, who, in binding the defendant over for his appearance at court, said that the affair was one that had caused great fear among the good people of Germantown, who had not yet recovered from the effects produced by the brutal butchery of Miss Watts. Many of them, since the affair was made public, were afraid to ride in the cars, and the business of the Company, had not the conspiracy been thus exploded, might have been seriously injured.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—
Great oaks from little acorns grow,
Tall drifts rise up from flakes of snow,
Huge hills are made from grains of sand,
Small flowerets beautify the land!
But, decked in fashion's gay attire,
In seen the merchant, clerk or squire,
As to his daily task he goes
In one of Bennett's suits of clothes;
For there's no clothing, great or small,
Like that obtained at Tower Hall.

We do not profess, for any real or imaginary cause, to sell below cost, but are selling rapidly our stock of good, fresh, fashionable, and SOUND *Clothing, at prices guaranteed to be lower than those of any other house in this city. We have the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

FOR A STUBBORN COUGH—Use Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant at once; it may save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds.

FOR BRONCHITIS,

Try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?

Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

FOR PLEURISY.

Take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU THE CONSUMPTION?

Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,

And all Diseases of the Lungs or Breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial?

The Expectorant and all Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

WHAT DOCTORS, MINISTERS, AND PROFESSORS THINK OF THEM.—"I recommend their use to public speakers."—*Rev. E. H. Chapin.* "I have never changed my mind respecting *'Brown's Bronchial Troches'* from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, New York.* "The Troches are a staff of life to me"—*Professor Edward North,* President of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, etc."—*Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.*

WINDOW SHADES at reduced prices, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE, we find, is being bought in preference to all others. The reasons for this are at once cogent and numerous. It does better and finer work than any of its rivals; is the only machine capable of making the lock and knot stitches; the only machine having a uniform tension of upper and lower thread; the only machine that has the reversible feed motion enabling the operator to fasten the ends of seams, thereby saving much labor, and owing to its simple construction, it rarely, if ever, gets out of order. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES, suitable for Parlors, Dining-Rooms, Chambers, etc., put up by W. HENRY PATTEN, at the shortest notice No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

PERSONS about changing their residence can have their upholstering done by practical workmen, at the shortest notice. N. B.—Carpets altered and laid, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—
Although our relations
With European nations
Are not as serene
As some people would wish,
Yet we think a firm peace
Soon our minds will release,
Unless too many fingers
Are struck in the dish.

Some claims now contested
Should at once be adjusted
With Great Britain, who thought
That our commerce she'd kill;
And when those are settled
We will not feel nettled,
But extend her our friendship
And hearty goodwill.

The Emperor of France,
We think, too, perchance,
Should receive a kind hint
From our good Uncle Sam,
That would make his troops go
From oppressed Mexico,
And with them take off
Their Imperial Sham.

But with matters like these
We do not wish to tease,
For some people think
Of them only with loathing;
And no foreign relation
Is within our vocation,
But we can give advice
On the purchase of Clothing.

And therefore we say
To those people to-day,
Who for badly made Clothing
Have paid a big price,
To go buy at the "Star,"
Which is much above par
In all that is cheap,
That is stylish or nice.

Owing to the arrangements which we have made with the Insurance Companies, we are selling our entire stock REGARDLESS OF COST.
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
LOW PRICES AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF THE STAR,
PERRY & CO.

FINE TEAS.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Boyd & Co., S. E. corner of Twelfth and Market streets, who have on hand one of the finest assortments of teas that can be found in the city. The low prices and courteous manners of this enterprising firm insure them an immense patronage.

SOME JAM OUT OF A JAR.—The young lady who walked all over the city in the vain pursuit of a pint of the milk of human kindness, has been more successful in getting a little *jam* out of the *jar* of a door. She got the *jam* on her fingers. She might have got some *jam* up coal at the popular depot of Mr. W. W. Alter, No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Housekeepers who deal with Alter are sure of getting a good article, at the lowest market price, good weight included. Call on him.

FIGURES will not lie, and the statistics of the sales of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" during the last two years show that it has attained a popularity never reached by any of the French, English, or German perfumes previous to their exclusion from the country under the present tariff. Sold everywhere.

CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order in the best manner and most reasonable terms, at
PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Boys', girls', infants', and Misses' Clothing, in endless variety, at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

FURNITURE reupholstered and varnished in the best manner, by sending it to
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—For superior Photographs, at moderate prices, the place to find them is B. F. Reed's Gallery, No 624 Arch street. Go early and obtain a pleasing picture).

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

CATHARINE—PAUL.—By the Rev. D. Washburn, No. 815 S. Third street, Captain J. W. CATHARINE and Miss ANNIE JORDAN PAUL, January 25, 1866.

LANDIS—WHILT.—January 25, 1866, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Dr. J. REED LANDIS, of Elizabethtown, Pa., and EMMA S., daughter of Henry Whilt, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BARNES.—On the 21st instant, ALBERT C. BARNES, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 477, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 419 Dauphin street, on Sunday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BEGLEY.—On the 25th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE BEGLEY, daughter of the late James and Eleanor Collins, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Mrs Culhon's, No. 1219 Market street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

BRACELAND.—On January 25, JOHANNA BRACELAND, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her niece, No 1519 Ogden street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CLARK.—On the 22d inst., GEORGE W. CLARK, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the Twelfth Ward Democratic Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 226 Julianna street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HEILMAN.—On the morning of the 25th instant, NANNIE, wife of Horace B. Heilman, and youngest daughter of the late Sterne Humphreys.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2009 Walnut street, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—On the morning of the 24th instant, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 1426 Spruce street, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

SMITH.—On the evening of the 24th instant at the residence of his brother, H. K. Smith, No. 1124 Wallace street, WILLIAM K. SMITH, of Germantown.

The relatives and friends and those of the family, also the members of Lodge No. 81, A. Y. M., and Walker Lodge, I. O. of O. F. are invited to attend his funeral, from his brother's residence, on Monday next, January 29 at 1 o'clock.

CORNER BORERS, OR ANGULAR BITT Borers may be fitted to any Brace Bitt without altering the use of the latter with each other. For Locksmiths Gas Fitters, and others, who frequently bore in a corner or at an angle, they are very useful. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five MARKET St., below Ninth.

IN WHISKING AROUND YOUR PLACE OF business, your coat-tails are not torn off or buckets ripped or cloths by catching upon your dewed handles, if you use the neat "Drawer Pulls," we have for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FILES, RASPS, HAMMERS, CALLIPERS, Compasses, Hack Saws, Punches, Cold Chisels, Hand-Vises, Iron Washers, and other Hardware and Tools for mechanics, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

THEO. H. McCALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12fl

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cure guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 12 6*

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation),
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.

H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O
DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F
Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L
REMEMBER,
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

* * * * * * *

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon hearing that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A
From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRIGE.

N
From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,
Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
JONES & EVANS,
(*SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.*),
PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States 1 24wfm 82m

FOURTH EDITION

CARNIVAL OF CRIME IN THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

The Cattle Trade with Canada.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, January 26.

The Tennessee Delegation.

The friends of Tennessee in the House claim that there are fifty Republican members who have signified their purpose to vote to admit the Representatives from that State to seats in the House at an early day.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The debate on the Constitutional Amendment is to close on Monday night, and the vote will be taken on Tuesday morning. To-morrow will be set apart in the House entirely to speech making on the President's Message.

A Rebel Pardoned.

The President this morning pardoned W. T. Palfrey, a Rebel of Louisiana. He is a brother of T. S. Palfrey, of Boston.

Reciprocity.

The Reciprocity treaty was again before the Ways and Means Committee to-day. The Loan bill was not acted on.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—Mr. Stewart (Nevada) introduced a memorial from citizens of Colorado now in New York, asking for the admission of that Territory as a State under its present Constitution.

Mr. Foot (Vt.) moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next. Adopted.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) called up the bill to make an allowance of a month's pay to naval officers for baggage lost or wrecked in the service, which was passed.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) called up the joint resolution for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States, and took the floor in advocacy of it.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Upson (Mich.), from the Committee on Elections, reported that Mr. Coffroth (Pa.) has on his certificate a *prima facie* right to his seat from the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Paine (Wis.) made a minority report, stating that William H. Koontz has a *prima facie* right to the seat.

Both reports provide for taking testimony, by each allowing sixty days for that purpose. Mr. Coffroth is the Democratic and Mr. Koontz the Republican claimant.

Mr. Pike (Me.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, was instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the act of 1799, which provides that no drawbacks shall be allowed on articles exported into any foreign State adjoining the United States.

The House agreed to take a vote on the Constitutional Amendment on Tuesday next.

The consideration of the subject was resumed.

Mr. Harding (Ky.) opposed the amendment, saying that the object was to convert all the negroes into voters, in order that they may support the Republican ticket.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25—The small-pox is spreading among the negroes in the interior.

Accounts from the parishes continue to come in to the effect that the planters find the greatest difficulty in contracting with the freedmen, despite of the high wages offered. In the Parish of Terrebonne, up to the 20th, the freedmen were all leaving for New Orleans. Some of the finest plantations were deserted. The local papers report that all the freedmen will have left by the end of the month.

The U. S. Marine Hospital in this city has been turned over by Collector Kellogg to General Baird for a temporary hospital and a house of refuge for the freedmen.

In the Legislature, the House adopted a resolution to appoint a special committee to propose amendments to the Constitution of 1864, and not to call a convention.

In the Senate steps are being taken to provide for Parish and District offices. Also, for the election of officers in the city of New Orleans.

The military is about to return the Opelousas Railroad to its owners.

The schooner *Mary Jane*, during a heavy gale on the 10th instant, went ashore on the Rio Grande, at Bagdad. No lives were lost. The passengers were saved. The freight was insured. The vessel was a total loss, but was insured.

The steamer *Dora Martin*, from Shreveport for New Orleans, was snagged and sunk in the Red river, with 600 bales of cotton. The boat is a total loss. The principal part of the cotton will be saved.

Crime in the West and Southwest—Robberies, Murders, Etc.

CINCINNATI, January 26.—The safe of the dry-goods store at Clarksville, Ohio, was robbed yesterday of the sum of $5000.

Special despatches in the morning papers record numerous losses of life by murder and accident.

On Friday last a man was shot and instantly killed at Grenada, Miss., by some unknown person.

On the night following a man named Tell was shot dead at the same place.

A man named Buchanan murdered his wife at Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday.

A difficulty occurred between two prisoners in the Indianapolis jail last night, resulting in the fatal stabbing of one of the party.

A flatboat containing Mr. Pratt and eight negroes, while crossing the Mississippi at Fort Pickering, was capsized. Mr. Pratt and six of the negroes were drowned.

A train of cars were fired into at Meriden, Miss., on the 7th instant. Lieutenant Hunting was severely wounded. On the next night the cars were again fired into at the same place.

Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., January 26.—Hon. Ferguson Blair, the newly appointed member of the Government, has been elected without opposition. He made a speech saying that intelligence had been received from Washington that the prohibition of the cattle trade is to be removed immediately.

From the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24.—Much damage has been done in the interior by water and floods.

The freshet at Stockton was severe. Energetic and timely efforts prevented any serious damage being done at Sacramento.

The severest tornado ever experienced occurred at Geneva, Nevada, on the 18th. Houses were uprooted, and nearly every shed and outhouse levelled.

Mining stocks are quiet. Savage, $705; Yellow Jacket, $372·50; Hale & Norcross, $375; Imperial, $111; Gould & Curry, $300; Chollar Potosi, $303.

There is an active movement in legal-tenders at 71.

Conflagration at Parma, Michigan.

DETROIT, January 26.—The greater portion of the town of Parma, Michigan, was burned yesterday. The loss amounted to $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $18,000.

Tennessee Legislature.

CINCINNATI, January 26.—The Tennessee Senate yesterday concurred in the House amendment to the negro testimony bill.

ASIA.

Important from China—Arrival of the British Ambassador at Pekin—Foreign Relations in a Critical Position—Return of the Allied Naval Expedition from Japan—Failure of the Cotton Crop, &c.

Shanghae (Dec. 23) telegram to London Press.

Sir Rutherford Alcock has arrived at Pekin in a critical moment. The anti-foreign party are endeavoring to carry out an exclusive policy.

The Inspector-General of Customs has been dismissed without a cause.

Articles of war are being manufactured in large quantities.

General dissatisfaction is felt at the irregularity of the mail service. Several mails in succession have been days behindhand.

Trade generally is brisk. The cotton crop has failed.

Advices from Japan state that the combined expedition had returned in consequence of the Mikado's refusal to open the ports of Osaca and Hioga.

Advices from Shanghae to the 9th of December, received via Galle, and published on the 5th inst., announce that the Midado has since sanctioned the treaty, and that the ports would be opened on the 1st of January.

A Chamber of Commerce had been established at Yokahama.

THE FREE PORTS OF JAPAN.

From the London Pall Mall Gazette, January 7.

The telegram from Galle announcing that the Mikado of Japan has given his sanction to the opening of the ports of Osaca, or Obotaka, and Hiago to foreign trade is important. These places, which are only about a dozen miles separate, afford the most important commercial position in the Land of the Rising Sun, and admission to them may be expected to result in a very considerable increase of our trade with that country.

Indeed, it is likely to be of more consequence than all the other privileges which our treaty confers. Sir Harry Parkes is a very energetic minister, deservedly popular with the British community in the far East, and his action in the matter may have had some immediate effect; but the opening of these two ports—Hiago as a port where foreign ships might lie and foreigners reside, and Obotaka as a place where trade might be carried on without the privilege of residence—was only a question of time. In Lord Elgin's treaty with Japan it was stipulated that British subjects were to be admitted to them in 1863; but in 1862 the Tycoon and the Japanese ambassadors to England prevailed upon Earl Russell to postpone the carrying out of this arrangement by granting other privileges, such as an open port in the island of Tsusima, and by urgently representing to him that the intercourse with strangers had brought their country to the verge of a revolution, and that the Government wanted time to deal with the disturbing influences introduced. It was understood, however, that the original arrangement was to be carried out as soon as the Japanese authorities could effect it with safety; and if the telegrams can be trusted, this is now done. Obotaka is a very large town, covering a semi-circle of nearly ten miles, at the eastern end of the Su-We Nada, or inland sea of Japan, and at the mouth of the river Engawa, which runs down from Miaco, the residence of the Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor.

Large white palaces, surrounded with trees, are scattered through it, and the thick line of junks constantly pressing into the river indicates that its trade is already very great. It is the port of Miaco, and by far the largest commercial emporium in Japan; but large vessels would have to anchor a considerable way off the shore, and would be exposed to the winds blowing up the inland sea. There are too many Daimios residing in this city, and the native population is too dense to render it a desirable place of residence for foreigners.

Hiago is situated in a small protected bay at the foot of some fine mountains on the north shore of the Su-We Nada, and about twelve miles distant from Obotaka. Large vessels can anchor off it, within biscuit throw of the bach; and were the bay only a little larger, few places in the world would be more convenient for shipping and transhipping goods. The climate is exceedingly healthy, and the beautiful series of sea lakes in the neighborhood will afford find opportunities for yachting.

British merchants in Japan have reason to congratulate themselves on a port being opened for them where the atmosphere, the scenery, and the opportunities for making money are so good. If only discontented Loonins can be kept from occasionally cutting at them with long swords, it may be said that their lines have fallen to them in a pleasant place.

The Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 97; Cumberland preferred, 44; Illinois Central 117; do bonds, 103; Michigan Southern, 66; New York Central, 90; Reading, 86; Hudson River, 99; Erie, 83; Western Union Telegraph Company, 51; U. S. Coupons, 1881, 102; Treasury Seven-thirties, 98; Gold, 139.

BALTIMORE, January 26—Flour is dull. Wheat steady; white $2 20@2 85; Pennsylvania red, $2 40@2 43. Corn; white 90@91c.; yellow, active at 76c. Oats dull at 48@49c. Seeds active; clover $8 12@8 20. Flaxseed, $2 90@3. Provisions heavy. Whisky, $2 31.

THE FIRE THIS MORNING IN MARKET STREET.—The building occupied by Mr. Biddle was valued at $35,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,00 on the Hand-in-Hand, and $15,000 in the London and Liverpool Insurance Companies. The stock was valued at $110,000, upon which there is an insurance of $100,000, distributed among the North America, Delaware, Mutual, Pennsylvania, American, Reliance, Philadelphia, and several New York companies, of which the Messrs. Sherrard, and Lancaster & Gaskill, are agents.

The damage to the stock of Roberts & Macalltioner was by water and was fully insured in the Delaware Mutual and Pennsylvania Companies. Rogers' feed store is also fully covered by insurance.

PHILAD'A STOCK EXCHANGE SALES Jan. 26
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$200 U S 7-30s July	98⅛		50 sh N Pa R	s60	23¼
$1000 do	98⅛		100 sh do	s30	33½
200 sh McEvath	16	2⅛	100 sh do	s5	33¾
300 sh do	b5	2⅛	100 sh do	s60	34
100 sh do	b5	2⅛	100 sh Cata pf		34½
100 sh do	s30	2⅛	200 sh do		34¾
500 sh do	b30	2⅛	100 sh do	s30	34⅞
100 sh Hestonv	b10	34	100 sh do	s30	35¼
100 sh do		34	100 sh do	s5	35⅛
100 sh Maple Shade	4		100 sh do	s30	35¼
100 sh Ocean	b30	16	100 sh Catawissa pf		41
400 sh do	b30	14	8 sh Cam & Am		115
50 sh Lehigh Val		61			

ASSASSINS AND THEIR WORK.

William of Orange—Full Particulars of the Events Which Led to his Assassination—How the Culprit was Executed.

It was the afternoon of the 25th day of October, in the year 1585. In the old ducal palace of Brabant, in the gay city of Brussels, a newly erected stage or platform stood at the western end of the great hall. In the centre of this stage was a splendid canopy, erected as a temporary throne. Around it, on tapestried seats, sat an assemblage of dignitaries, grave magistrates, and executive officers, arrayed in the picturesque and brilliant uniforms peculiar to the ancient Netherlanders. In the body of the hall a great multitude was gathered. All were awaiting the appearance of Charles V, their emperor, who was on that day to abdicate the throne in favor of his son, Philip II.

The clock struck three. Charles V entered, a prematurely decrepit old man, with white and bristling hair, shaggy gray beard, wide forehead, and dark-blue eye, tottering on crippled legs, and supported on one side by a crutch, on the other by a tall and handsome young man of twenty-two, then simply the emperor's page and confidant, but afterwards the grandest figure in the history of his country. His features were dark, symmetrical, and well chiselled; his head small, but sturdily set, his hair, moustache, and peaked beard of a dark-brown hue; his eyes brown and thoughtful; his forehead expansive, and even at that early age, marked with lines of thought; for he was the emperor's adviser in all cares of state. His dress was magnificent in the highest degree, as the times in general, and the present ceremony in particular, rendered necessary.

This young man was William, Prince of Orange; and that occasion was his *debut*, as the hero of the long and eventful drama which has rendered his name one of the most illustrious in modern history.

Philip II on that day took the Netherlands throne. The abdicating monarch recommended to his son's confidence the Prince who had served him so ably. Philip, at first adopting the recommendation, was afterwards led to believe that William was his enemy and the enemy of his throne.

In the following year Charles V also abdicated the throne of Spain, in favor of Philip. When Philip, in 1559, left the Netherlands to make his residence in Spain, he publicly insulted William, on the eve of his departure. The government of the Netherlands was bestowed upon Margaret of Parma, a woman wholly under the influence of Cardinal Granvelle, an ambitious, unscrupulous prelate. Under the government of this wily minister of evil were the Dutch doomed to suffer.

In 1559 William of Orange, then still in Philip's confidence, was despatched to France, to negotiate with the French King a treaty of peace. The Frenchman indiscreetly communicated to William a plan which was on foot, whereby the Inquisition was to be introduced into the Netherlands, with all its most horrible machinery, when, to use the Prince's own words, "It would need but to look askance at an image to be cast into the flames." He made no sign, before the French monarch, of his horror at this news; but, from that hour, his purpose was firm, to set his life against this monstrous iniquity. Himself a Catholic, it was not a feeling of religious opposition that animated him, but simply one of sympathy and compassion, as he avowed, "for so many virtuous men and women thus devoted to massacre."

From this time forth, the life of William of Orange exhibits a striking likeness to that of Abraham Lincoln, which we shall seek rather indicate than to illustrate, by comparison. Although he ultimately became the instrument of the Dutch Republic's creation on a free basis, emancipated forever from the shackles of that slavery of conscience which had cursed the land, it was not with a purpose to reach that end that he was first animated. His primary motive was to combat encroachments upon the rights of the Netherlands—to balk the tyranny of the bigoted monarch in his efforts to obtain an unbounded influence over his Dutch empire. When, at twenty-six years of age, William stood arrayed against the Inquisition and against the proscription of religious freedom, he simply stood where he was placed by the inevitable logic of right and justice. He was not widely known among his countrymen: he only awoke their admiration, their love, their devotion through successive stages, until, at last, he was recognized by them as their champion, and was looked upon by them as the saviour of his country, in the hands of God. Through the fire of trial put upon his country, in which he stood as the central figure, he struggled upward and onward against enemies and obstacles the most bitter and the most appalling, but never quailed—never faltered. Throughout his whole public career, he was the mark for slanders the most cutting and contumelious, although his life was one steady and consistent refutation of slander. From the hour when he was charged with having murdered his wife, Anne of Egmont, onward, he was accused of every mean, base, cruel and detestable vice and crime known to humanity; but a purer man perhaps never lived. To these charges he seldom gave any notice, and never bestowed angry words upon any one about him. His manner, while never cringing or fearful, was gentle and kind to every one. A historian, who spoke most bitterly of the Prince, gave his character just eulogy, saying:—"Never did an arrogant or indiscreet word fall from his lips. He upon no occasion manifested anger to his servants, however much they might be in fault," etc. He also was naturally gay and lively in disposition, fond of genial conversation, and possessing a familiar, yet dignified manner with all who had to do with him. Caution was one of his most predominant characteristics, so that by the radicals of his day he was deemed too slow; but he did not espouse the side of freedom in order to convert that freedom again into slavery: and when the religious reformers, who had succeeded in banishing the Catholic Inquisition, sought to introduce a milder, but no less reprehensible slavery over those who rejected the now popular faith, William's was the hand which restrained these radicals, and prevented the outrage. He cherished no malice against enemies, and seemed always too lenient with offenders. His unimpeachable honesty was another striking trait in his character. In 1564, when a gangrene had spread through the whole Government, and corruption and fraud ruled with a high hand—when all public functionaries were notoriously and outrageously venal—William of Orange set his breast against the sea of poison, and was uncontaminated by it. "Of all the conspicuous men in the land," says Motley, "he was the only one whose worst enemy had never hinted through the whole course of his public career, that his hands had known contamination." And this, not through mere negative virtue, which is almost no virtue at all; for he was sorely tempted, being plunged in a deep sea of debt and pecuniary embarrassment throughout his public career, though wealthy enough while still in private life. A picture of the prince, when the cares of state and of the great cause in which he was champion had begun to tell upon his *physique*, represents him as careworn of face, tall of figure, and sleepless of habit; and though still genial and gentle to all, a deep sadness could be read in his face.

How like an exposition of the traits and character of Abraham Lincoln does this read! To it, with singular adelity of likeness, must be added the history of his life-labors, with their result, and the final going out of this serene and beautiful light before the breath of the assassination fiend.

In 1563, William of Orange united with two other noblemen of the day in an effort to induce Philip (now in Spain, of which country he was King, as well as Emperor of the Netherlands), to withdraw Cardinal Granvelle, representing that there was danger of a rebellion among the people unless this offensive prelate was removed from the power he held, through Margaret of Parma, his tool, regent of the province. Philip, who was one of the most earnest advocates of the Inquisition, was enraged at this action of William of Orange, but dared not refuse to comply with the people's wishes. So Granvelle was withdrawn; but to recompense himself, Philip sent to his insubordinate Netherlands, from Spain, an army of Spanish and Italian soldiers, under the Duke of Alva. Philip by no means relinquished his purpose of introducing the Inquisition into the province. In 1566 a remonstrance against the proposed introduction was offered to Philip by three noblemen, headed by Louis, brother of William, but it was rejected with scorn, and the petitioners styled *gueux*, or beggars. This treatment of a band of the first gentlemen of the country created great indignation among them. "They call us beggars!" cried Brederode, a tall, black-bearded nobleman of commanding mien; "let us accept the name!" Putting on a leathern wallet, such as beggars of that day wore, and taking a large wooden bowl such as the beggars carried, he filled the bowl with wine, and draining its entire contents at a draught, cried out, "Long live the beggars!" The excited noblemen took up the cry; each donned the wallet and drained the bowl in turn, and with shouts and laughter they repeated the thrilling cry which often thereafter rung over fields of blood and carnage, "*Vivent les gueux!*"—"Long live the beggars!" It became their shibboleth, and in after years their enemies learned to dread the name of "the beggars."

The Duke of Alva, with his soldiers, advanced into the excited and rebellious Netherlands. Several noblemen of consequence were arrested as traitors, and executed. Granvele, the determined cardinal, who was in Spain, at Philip's elbow, was rejoiced at this; but demanded that William of Orange be also arrested and executed. "If this fish is not caught," said Granvelle, "the duke's fishing is good for nothing." Accordingly, William, together with other noblemen, was summoned to appear before the infamous "blood council," with which trial was a mockery, and death almost a certainty. William refused to appear, and denied the jurisdiction of that unholy body. Thereupon Alva declared William outlawed, seized the Prince's estates in the Netherlands, and quartered his soldiers thereon—also seizing William's only son, and sending him to Spain as a hostage. This was the commencement of a long and bloody war. William of Orange took the field against the Duke of Alva—not against King Philip, towards whom William still professed entire loyalty. The Prince held the duke to be a satrap who had invaded his (William's) domains, and had acted in his late behavior without the king's orders. But efforts subsequently made to effect a peace, showed that Philip would not permit a peace that left the Netherlands freedom of conscience. Unless they would accept the Inquisition, the war should continue.

In 1581, it having become apparent to the Netherlands that they must either accept the Inquisition at last, or separate boldly from their allegiance to Philip, they chose the latter alternative; and on the 26th of July, in that year, they promulgated their Declaration of Independence. On the 5th of the same month, William of Orange had, after being urgently pressed, accepted the "entire authority as sovereign and chief of the land, as long as the war should continue." Without this limitation as to time, William would not accept the sovereignty. Soon after, this limitation was secretly cancelled by the States, without the knowledge of William. They were determined that the man who had served them so well should continue permanently to serve them. And he did so continue until his death.

In the previous year Cardinal Granvelle had drawn up a paper which is known to the world as the hideous Ban, one of the most infamous papers that ever disgraced the annals of tyranny. By it, Philip offered a magnificent prize to the murderer who should assassinate the good William of Orange, whom it charged with being a great criminal and a "wretched hypocrite." The dastard who should take the life of this man was to be rewarded with two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash (equivalent to a million in the present day); "if he have committed any crime," continued the Ban, "however heinous, we promise to pardon him;" and, strongest temptation of all to the vulgar mind, the assassin was to be rewarded with admission into the ranks of Spain's nobility—the haughtiest nobility on the face of the globe. By this monstrously infamous scheme did Philip seek to be rid of the man who fought his tyranny with hard and bitter hand—the man who had resisted every effort of the king's emissaries to win him over by bribery. But here shone forth the lustre of William's honest and incorruptible nature, with pure and steady light. He had been approached when his cause seemed tottering to decay, when he was overwhelmed with cares, harassed with trials, plunged in a wide sea of doubt and distress; and even in that hour, when distinctly given to understand that he had but to name his own terms, and forsake the cause to which he had given his life, he turned his back upon his tempters, and wooed freedom with renewed vigor. "Neither for property nor for life," were the words of William of Orange, "neither for wife nor for children, will I mix in my cup a single drop of treason."

It was but natural that the glittering prize offered by the Ban should set to work a host of murderous but ambitious men, each seeking after his own fashion in what manner he could compass the death of the Prince of Orange. It may be supposed that whenever William moved, his path was followed by the bloodthirsty wretches who sought his life. But the States provided for Father William (as he was now affectionately styled), a body-guard, which left no hope of a public assassination, with a subsequent escape for the murderer. So that the attempts made upon William's life were most probably in very small proportion to the number of men who watched night and day for an opportunity to make that attempt.

On Sunday, the 18th day of March, 1582, the first open attempt on the Prince's life was made. In some respects, which the reader will hardly fail to observe, the manner of this attempt was strikingly like that which the assassin Booth made with such terrible success on the life of Lincoln. The Prince dined with a company of "noble gentlemen" at his own house, on that day, and was in fine spirits, having participated with all his accustomed geniality in the lively conversation at the table. On leaving the table, William led the way to his own apartments, pausing on the threshold of the antechamber to show the guests a piece of tapestry on which some Spanish soldiers were represented. At this moment a young man of small stature and sallow complexion appeared and handed him a petition. As he took the paper, the young man suddenly held a pistol close to the Prince's head and fired, the ball entering the neck under the right ear, passing through the roof of the mouth, and coming out under the left jaw, carrying with it two teeth. The Prince's beard was set on fire, so closely was the pistol held to his head. But at the same time the fire from the weapon cauterized the wound, which otherwise would probably have caused his death by bleeding, before the wound could have been dressed. The Prince, on recovering his consciousness, which he did as he stood, though at first blinded and stunned, called out quickly, "Do not kill him—I forgive him my death;" thus illustrating the kind and forgiving disposition he possessed in such a remarkable degree. But before his words were uttered, the young man had been pierced in thirty-two vital places by the weapons of the halberdiers, while two of the noblemen present had already run him through with their rapiers. The Prince lay long in a critical condition, his life being alternately hoped for and despaired of; but he recovered at last, and on the second of May following, went to the great Cathedral, where he offered up thanksgiving, surrounded by a vast multitude, sobbing for joy at the deliverance of the man they so loved. The would-be assassin, in this instance, was one Juan Jaureguy, a servant of a Spanish merchant in Antwerp, who had entered into the affair purely as a commercial speculation.

In the following July a second attempt was made—this time by poison. One Basu, an Italian, and Salzeda, a Spaniard, undertook the murder by this means, but were early detected and imprisoned. Salseda was torn to pieces by four horses—a horse being fastened to each of his limbs, and then stripped of all harness, the four whipped till they ran in different directions with the mutilated remains.

In March, 1583, Pietro Dordogne was executed for the third attempt to assassinate the Prince, he having confessed that he came from Spain expressly for that purpose. In April, 1584, Hans Hanzoon was executed for the fourth attempt to accomplish the base deed, by means of gunpowder placed under William's seat in church, and under his house in Flushing, where Hanzoon lived. The fifth known attempt was frustrated by the honorable conduct of Le Goth, a French officer whom the Duke of Parma released from prison on condition that he would poison William; but Le Goth, rightly holding that a compact so villanous was of no binding effect upon him, exposed the plot to the Prince, and became one of his most faithful adherents. It is with the sixth attempt that we now have to deal, for it was successful.

In the drowsy little city of Delft still stands a plain, two-storied brick house, with a red-tiled roof, opposite the "old kirk," a plain, old-fashioned brick church with lancet windows. In that house, in the summer of 1584, William of Orange resided, having removed thither from Antwerp in the previous year. The stillness of that canal-intersected old city, whose traffic was mostly conducted on the noiseless waters of the canals, and whose clean and shaded streets were seldom disturbed by the rumble of wheels, was about to be broken by an event of the bloodiest and most cruel character—an event which should carry grief and lamentation into many a peaceful household, and whose horror should come thrilling down the lapse of centuries, to stir the blood of the living in our day.

At Villelans, in Burgundy, several years preceding the war of the assassination, the prince of darkness had been at work in the breast of a young man of insignificant aspect and seemingly inoffensive nature, named Balthazar Gerard. This young man had long cherished the purpose of murdering William. When but twenty years of age, he one day struck his dagger into a door, exclaiming, passionately, "Would that this were the heart of Orange!" The publication of the Ban seemed to give directness and force to his purposes. From that hour, he devoted himself to the one object of his life. He proceeded to Luxembourg, and there learned that the assasination already had been performed by Juan Jaureguy. But, this proving untrue, he was again aroused to action; for he had, meantime, become a clerk in the employ of Count Mansfeld, Governor of Luxembourg. His first work was to secretly take impressions in wax of the Governor's seals, in order to offer them to the Orange party, and thus win their confidence. He was detained in Luxembourg for some time, by various circumstances, but at last, in March, 1584, he departed. Arriving at Treves, he confided his plan to a couple of Jesuit fathers in the college there, who did not disapprove of his determination, while one of them was warm in his approbation, promising Balthazar a place among the martyrs should he be killed in the attempt. At Tournay, he was greatly comforted and encouraged by another Jesuit to whom he made confession. His next step was to address the Duke of Parma a letter, most carefully worded, laying before that person a general plan of his project. This letter he presented in person to the duke; but Parma was almost dismheartened in his long-maintained efforts to have William killed. He had paid money to numerous cut-throats of villanous aspect, on the promise to perform the deed, but without result. When he, therefore, looked upon this "obscure, undersized, thin-bearded runaway clerk," he bestowed little attention on the adventurer, and dismissed him with no encouragement.

Learning more about Balthazar afterwards, he consented to hear his plans in detail. After hearing them, Parma so far modified his opinion of the clerk as to promise him the offered reward in case of success; but it is notable that the duke refused to furnish Balthazar even the sum of fifty crowns to defray necessary expenses. Balthazar was, therefore, unable to buy himself so much as a weapon with which to commit the murder. But, nothing daunted, he set himself to work with the means at his command, and by skilful manœuvrings and the practice of an actor's shrewdest arts, he succeeded in finally getting into the service of Noel de Caron, adherent of Orange, then setting forth on a mission to the Duke of Anjou. Soon after this, while in France, Balthazar obtained permission to convey to William of Orange the news of the Duke of Anjou's death. With this important mission, Balthazar confidently relied on eventually obtaining access to William's person.

Arriving in Delft, Balthazar left his despatches. It was early in the morning of a Sunday, and the Prince was yet abed. To Balthazar's surprise and no little agitation, he was introduced into William's bedroom, in order to relate fuller particulars of Anjou's death. What must have been the emotions of this bloodthirsty assassin at finding himself for the first time face to face with the man whose life he had sought for so many years with such an unflinching purpose. There he lay, in bed, alone, helpless; while his assassin, through his guise of a pious, psalm-singing Calvanistic youth, gloated with eager eyes upon the spectacle before him. But in his wildest moments of hopefulness, Balthazar had never dreamed of an hour like this; hence he was unprepared. He had provided no means of escape in such an event; he had no weapons. In fact, he had not even money to buy weapons. And it was with the money that the kind Prince of Orange gave him in charity, that Balthazar went off and purchased the pair of pistols, one which took that Prince's life.

It was on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1584, at high noon, that William of Orange, with his wife on his arm, led the way to the dining-room in the old brick house at Delft. He wore a wide brimmed hat, with a cord of silk about the crown; a ruffled collar surrounded his neck; a medlle of the never-to-be-forgotten beggars, or *gueux*, rested on his breast; and over his well-worn leathern doublet was a loose gray surcoat; while the wide, slashed underclothes of the period made up his dress, in the plainest fashion of his time. At the doorway Balthazar Gerard presented himself, with pale and agitated face, and asked for a passport. William, although he had been informed by residents of Cologne of the attempt about to be made on his life, was as serene and undisturbed as usual, and took no notice of Gerard's manner; but his wife, more keenly awake to the dangers which beset her husband, anxiously questioned the Prince, and remarked in an undertone that "she had never seen so villanous a countenance." But William was undisturbed; directed a secretary to give Gerard (or Francis Guion, the orphaned Calvinist, as he supposed him) the passport. He then went on into the dining-room, and remained over his dinner till 2 o'clock, conversing cheerfully with his family and his guest, the burgomaster of Leewarden.

The dining-room was on the ground-floor. The Prince's private apartments were above. The wooden stairway leading up to them had its foot in a little square vestibule opening off from the dining room. This vestibule had on one of its sides an obscure arch, sunk deep in the wall, and communicating by a portal with the narrow lane at the side of the house. A flood of light streamed over the stairway from a large window half-way up, but the arch just mentioned was completely in shadow. In this arch Balthazar Gerard awaited his victim. The clock struck two. The good Prince entered the vestibule, talking pleasantly to the old burgomaster, with a benevolent smile on his face. He passed to the foot of the stairway and placed his foot on the lowest step. Gerard crept from his place of concealment. The Prince's foot was on the second stair, when there rung through the little room the report of a pistol, and he fell backward into the arms of Jacob Van Maldere, one of his attendants exclaiming:—"*Mon Dieu, ayez pitie de mon ame! Mon Dieu, ayez pitie de ce pauvre peuple!*" ("My God, have pity on my soul! My God, have pity on this poor people!" These were his last words. In a few minutes he was dead.

Balthazar Gerard had poisoned the balls of the pistol, and he did not pause to note the result of his shot, for he knew it was fatal. Into the arch he sprung, and through the side-door out into the narrow lane. He had thrown away his weapons, and ran swiftly up the lane, designing to scale the ramparts and leap into the moat. He had provided himself with bladders, having pipes attached, so that he could blow them full of air and they would help him in swimming across the moat, where he had a horse in waiting. But just as the ramparts were close before him, he stumbled over a heap of rubbish. The misstep was fatal. A number of pages and halberdiers had given chase when he ran, and as he struggled to his knees after falling, they seized him and returned with him to the house. He did not deny the deed, but gloried in it. The city magistrates immediately convened a court in the Prince's house, and held a preliminary examination of the prisoner, after which he was heavily ironed and thrown into a dungeon.

The popular grief at the death of this man, and the popular rage against the fanatical assassin, may be appreciated more fully by us Americans than by any other people of the present day; for a like grief prevailed among us, with like occasion, but recently; and it is doubtless true that our first fury of indignation against Booth was equal to that which the Netherlanders felt against Gerard. But the tortures our anger would have led us to inflict upon Booth would never have been put in practice by us had he been captured alive, for our civilization would have revolted at it, as it now revolts at the sufferings of Balthazar Gerard. William of Orange had saved from torture other men who had attacked him with the same deadly intent, and he would have done as much for Gerard; but the Prince was gone, and there was no man in the Netherlands who could or would intercede for his assassin. He was put upon the rack, and from day to day endured the most frightful pains with a composure so astounding that his judges believed he was protected by witchcraft. In the intervals of repose in the torture, he conversed calmly and intelligently, and avowed that the prospect of dying a thousand deaths would not deter him from again attempting the crime, if he were free and William living. A shirt from the body of a hospital patient, supposed to be a sorcerer, was put upon Gerard, but, as may be supposed, it had no effect in breaking up his wonderful composure and fortitude. He would raise his bloody head from the bench and cry, blasphemously, the words Christ uttered on the Cross, "*Ecce homo!*" ("Behold the man!") To the judges, in return for the food they gave him in prison, he said that he would serve as their advocate in the courts of heaven. He wrote deliberately a full account of the motives that had impelled him to the commission of the crime, and the means by which he had succeeded in bringing it to pass; but he took care, in what he said, to avoid implicating the Duke of Parma.

The frightful sentence which was finally passed upon the assassin was carried out to the letter, with a cruelty so fierce that the gentle spirit of the assassinated Prince might almost have been expected to rise from the grave to protest against it. It was on the 14th of July that the horrible spectacle took place, in the presence of a jeering crowd of spectators. His joints had been already put out and in place by the rack, and his body was scarred and roasted by the flames of previous torture, but he mounted the scaffold with calm and unshrinking nerves. The pistol which had sent the fatal ball into the Prince's body was broken in pieces by the hammer of one of the executioners, as the first step in the ceremony. In doing this, the executioner was hit upon the ear and hurt, by the flying off of the head of the hammer. The crowd laughed over this mishap, and the culprit joined in the laugh. Gerard's right hand, which had pointed the fatal weapon, was burned off with a red-hot iron, and even this excruciating torture wrung no cry from the man. His flesh was then torn from his body with pincers, in six different places. His legs and arms were then chopped off close to his body, and his bowels torn out by cutting open the abdomen. Still Gerard lived. It was not until his heart was cut out and thrown in his face that his lips ceased their motion. His head was then chopped off; and the sentence was executed!

Thus was the crime of the fanatic avenged—for fanatic he was. While animated to some degree by the reward offered by the Ban, it is true that Baltnazar Gerard believed himself serving the cause of his king and his God, by ridding the earth of an enemy of religion and humanity. For himself, he was upheld in his sufferings on the scaffold by a firm belief that he should reign with the saints and martyrs in Paradise. The reward promised to the assassin was paid to his father and mother, for what Parma termed "the laudable and generous deed" their son had performed. They were made nobles of the land, and received the three seignories of Livremont, Hostal, and Dampmartin—formerly the property of William of Orange. At a later day, on the union of Franche Comte with France, the patents of nobility the Gerards held were torn in pieces and trampled under foot by the French Governor.

The Prince was laid in the tomb, amid the tears of a weeping people, on the 3d of August, 1584. But he had lived long enough to establish the emancipated commonwealth on a secure foundation, and to give existence to an independent country, liberated forever from Spanish tyranny. His death, however, prevented the union of all the Netherlands into one republic, a purpose which would doubtless have been accomplished had his life been spared. That life stands to all coming time as its own noblest testimonial. He accomplished a great and glorious work, and enshrined himself forever in the affections of his people. "As long as he lived," says Motley, "he was the guiding-star of a whole brave nation, and when he died the little children cried in the streets."—*Beadle's Monthly.*

PIANOS, &c.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by E. M. BRUCE,
No. 8 SEVENTH Street.
Also a complete assortment of the Periect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 18 6m

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the ARMY, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
J STEPPACHER,
PROPRIETOR,
Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET
And No. 141 DOCK STREET.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly enced to. 9 1 4m

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1	$100,000
" " 2	200,000
" " 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866 and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
12 22 28 Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1113

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL
TO
NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
With greatly enlarged facilities to
PURCHASE AND SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,
And the transaction of a general Banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, BENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 12

CHARLES HALLOWELL,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
(ROOM No. 4).
Government, State, and Other Loan and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 1
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20s.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees Bandeaux, Bapillons, Roulleaux, Tonques, Frizes Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 3f 3m No. 910 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
5 4 1y CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1122 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.
An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.
CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY
Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston.
For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at
11 NO. 225 N. THIRD STREET.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS 1 1 9m

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding,

The Excepted Classes.

The following is the list of persons excepted in the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, dated May 29, 1865:—

"First. All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

"Second. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the Rebellion.

"Third. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

"Fourth. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the Rebellion.

"Fifth. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the Rebellion.

"Sixth. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

"Seventh. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion.

"Eighth. All military and naval officers in the Rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

"Ninth. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

"Tenth. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion.

"Eleventh. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

"Twelfth. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval, or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offenses of any kind, either before or after conviction.

"Thirteenth. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said Rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

"Fourteenth. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate."

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1859 and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds etc. in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107 108, 109 110, and 111, to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned the premises therein referred to and to fulfill by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as Trustee in respect to the premises I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, and said Mortgage provided I will upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866 at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "the Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the rail ways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls income, issues, and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one quarter miles, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardly to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "the Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station, and there terminating; said section of said road between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said road, and belonging to said Company between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding, about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1671 feet, total length.

At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 12th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse now owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2075 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and a 80 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way there or, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary thereon.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant, a Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground, containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 43 perches, with one frame passenger station 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with

One frame Warehouse, 30 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House 31 feet by 57 feet.

One iron Turn-table, 30 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, land and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia.

10 30 fwtF10

AUCTION SALES.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESTNUT Street.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND MONEY BROKER,

N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS

Only one Square below the Exchange.

NATHANS' Principal Office, established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 1yrp

NOTICE

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me, by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book B, page 118, etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book E, page 406, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfill by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as Trustee in respect to the premises I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and thence through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone one siding about 3 6 feet long,

At Tyrone Engine House, one Siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1671 feet, total length.

At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 12th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse now owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2075 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and a 80 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way there or, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary thereon.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant, a Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground, containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

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At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with

One frame Warehouse, 30 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House 31 feet by 57 feet.

One iron Turn-table, 30 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, land and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad sidings, real estate, and premises mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10 000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money, to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same, a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD street, Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 S. THIRD street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia

10 30 f tF10

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,
No. 1102 CHESTNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand 11 7 3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
PASCAL MACKELLAR,	CHARLES L. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 1y

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP

NESHANNOCK,

JAMES H. WINCHESTER.....Commander

Will leave Pier No 9 North River, New York, on SATURDAY, January 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

1 23 4t No. 3 DOCK STREET WHARF.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.

THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to WM. A. HAMILL,
[Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, January 27.
KANGAROO, Wednesday, January 31.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, February 3.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin to Liverpool.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London.....95 00 Steerage to London.....34 00
First Cabin to Paris.....105 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90 00; Steerage $35 00; payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 25

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 134 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 111

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 31y

G. C. REUKAUFF,

MANUFACTURER OF

LOOKING-GLASS,

PORTRAIT,

PHOTOGRAPH,

AND

PICTURE FRAMES,

AND GILT MOULDINGS!

No. 929 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.

OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71....	$105,500 00
100 000	" 6 " " '81....	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes.....	194 875 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan.....	90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan.....	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.....	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call.....	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property.....	170,700 0
$1,636,850	Par. Market value.....	$993,600 00
	Real Estate.....	33 000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made.	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.....	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 153. Estimated value.....	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks.....$55,956 99	
	Cash in Drawer..... 678 48	56,635 37
		$1 293 668 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis	J. F. Penistan
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. James Brooks.
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lamourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D Taylor.	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street
J. L. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, Metcalf & Co.
George Martin No. 522 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood.	William C. Longstreth.

Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28 1y

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,297 04.

CAPITAL	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS	397 869
PREMIUMS	1 103,428
Unsettled claims, $15,000. Reserved for Div'd. $301,004	

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5 000,000.

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES N. BANCKER,	ISAAC LEA,
TOBIAS WAGNER,	EDWARD C. DALE,
SAMUEL GRANT,	GEORGE FALES,
JACOB R. SMITH,	ALFRED FITLER,
GEORGE W. RICHARDS.	FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.	
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.	

JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. (3 25 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis.
Joh. T. Lewis	Benjamin Etting.
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry.
S. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox.	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, invorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 159 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Henry S. McComb,
Wm. D. Lewis,	Lemuel Coffin,
William B. Bullock,	Chas. P. Bayard,
Wm. N. Needles,	J. Hilborn Jones,
John D. Taylor,	John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

3 30 1y

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia at the following hours,—

MORNING MAIL

At 8 00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc, etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; FORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9 35 A. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7 30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7 25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1 45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7 05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9 00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 2 45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 1 30 A. M., and Downington at 1 30 P. M., Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sunday excepted.

Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 8 00

COTERIE CARNIVAL

THE MASQUERADE OF MOMUS!

Brilliancy--Beauty -- Bewilderment

The Carnivals of Old and our Coterie Carnival.

A SCENE OF SURPASSING SPLENDOR.

ADORNMENTS OF THE ACADEMY

A Curious Collection of Costumes and Characters.

PEERS PROMENADING WITH PEASANT GIRLS.

"The Lord of Misrule and the Abbot of Unreason" in Full Sway.

FOUR BANDS PARTICIPATE, INCLUDING "CIDEON'S."

The Music—The Supper—The Scramble for Cabs.

The Carnival, or Fastnacht, as it is termed, originated during the sixth century, and was continued under Pope Gregory, who originated the season of Lent. By degrees the Carnival was introduced into Southern Germany, while by the zealous generally it was denounced as an outrageous custom, because the first Christians during those days conducted themselves in a violent and turbulent manner. They would put masks on their faces, and dress as demons and ghosts. They worshipped Bacchus and Venus, and indulged in every kind of excess. The Carnival season lasted from Epiphany to the close of Lent; but the principal festivities were only held during eight days, and in some places only during three days. At the present day the Carnival is still celebrated with a great deal of prominence at Rome and Venice.

At the latter place the Carnival begins shortly after Christmas, and consists of a series of burlesque performances, bals masques, processions on the plaza, and, when princes are in attendance, by regattas and races. Formerly a second Carnival was celebrated at Venice in connection with the ceremony of uniting the Doge of Venice with the Adriatic. The Carnival at Rome lasts eight days, and consists principally of a series of masquerades and races. In Germany the Carnival is still prominently in vogue among people inhabiting the lands on the Rhine, especially at Cologne. The term carnival is derived from the Latin words *carne vale*, because it prohibits the consumption of meats.

The Carnival resulted from the saturnallas of the Romans, who commenced their saturnalias in December, and were introduced by them among the Christians. From Italy these Christian saturnalias were introduced in all European countries, and especially in Germany. From the mummeries of the Germans during the Carnival season originated the drama. At Nurnburg the first Fastnacht plays were presented by the "Master Singers" (Meister Saenger). The Fastnacht plays resembled the original farces among the French and the masks of the English.

So it will be seen that our Coterie Carnival of last evening was eminently a classical affair; and even in the amusements and follies of a people, as in the graver occurrences, history is continually repeating itself. But only in a general way is the assertion to be taken. For the Coterie ball, from which we have just returned, in a gorgeous suit of spangled crimson, was not a repetition of anything ever seen before in Philadelphia. It was meant by the proprietors to eclipse all former masquerades, and eclipse them all it did.

All things considered, this fact was rather surprising, for yesterday and evening were the most wretchedly dismal day and evening we have had, this year at least. Last year the Coterie Blanche ball was attended with just precisely such unfavorable weather. The slop and the slush were of memorable depth and slushiness, and the condition of the streets and crossings upon that occasion, associated, as it will be, with the terrible coal oil conflagration on South Ninth street, will never be forgotten. Last night the grand ball of *this* season came off, and of course the highways and by-ways were in the identical state of pickle. Providence is evidently on the side of the cabmen, as well as on the side of the heaviest artillery.

The Coterie Carnival and the Coterie Blanche Associations are distinct affairs. The latter has already given two fancy dress balls, and will give the third on Monday evening, February 5. We are promised that many of the features to be presented on that occasion are entirely new and original, the beauty and grandeur of which will cause surprise in the participants. As "La Coterie Blanche" will endeavor not only to excel their own parties of the previous years, but also any similar entertainments ever given in America, they have decided to expend the entire receipts in introducing novelties and attractions. We are told that their list contains some eight hundred subscribers, including the names and co-operation of many of our prominent citizens of unquestionable reputation and standing. The following named gentlemen are members of the Coterie Blanche:—Harmanus Jeff, F. Marley, W. H. Bellows, George C. Evans, N. H. McCoy, W. Staunton, Cyrus Lukens, Henry R. Edmunds, J. R. Eyre, and William S. Turner.

The Coterie Carnival is a distinct organization, comprising as directors Messrs. Harry C. Risley, Peter E. Abel, and John C. Risley. They have given fancy dress subscription hops at the Academy, Concert Hall, and at Cape May, last summer, but their first grand fancy dress ball was reserved for last evening. The New York *Herald*, years ago, in describing the great Russian ball, prefaced it with the head-line "Lanigan's ball nowhere." If we were so disposed, we might employ the title over again in the present instance.

The Coterie Carnival, though not yet in its teens, has a history, and the history, as set forth in beautiful silver and carmine on its "souvenir," runs thus:—"In February, 1863, the propriety of getting up, by subscription, a fancy-dress ball was suggested. The idea succeeded, and on the evening of April 1st, at Concert Hall, an entertainment was given which was creditable in every manner, and received the approbation of all. The success of the affair prompted the getters-up to repeat the same upon a more extensive scale, and they invited the co-operation of several others. An association was organized under the title of 'La Coterie Blanche,' and a fancy dress subscription hop was given on February 4, 1864, at the Academy of Music. On February 7, of the following year, the evening was made memorable by a Bal Masque which eclipsed all former affairs of the kind, and received unbounded applause. And, in August last, at Cape May, the directors satisfied the visitors at that fashionable resort that they were able to devise and superintend what was pronounced by all who participated the most grand affair of the kind ever witnessed. The directors intend to continue annually 'La Coterie Carnival,' and will endeavor to introduce novelties with each recurring season."

The ball had been months in preparation, and every effort was made to enhance its attractions and secure the gratification of those attending. To prevent confusion, and promote the comfort of the patrons, the following regulations were announced:—

The doors will be open at 7 o'clock, and the *Grand Entree* will commence at 9 o'clock precisely. The ball will close at 2 o'clock.

No gentlemen admitted unless in fancy costume, excepting heads of families with their children or wards.

The subscriber's name must be registered upon the subscription ticket, and the costume mentioned.

No costume contrary to law or morality, and no military arms or concealed weapons admitted.

No hats or ladies' bonnets, unless *en costume*, will be allowed upon the dancing-floor or in the parquet circle.

The wardrobe will be in charge of responsible parties, and every facility will be afforded to prevent confusion.

Supper will be served at 11 o'clock, *a la carte*, in the Foyer.

An efficient police will be present, and every effort will be made to maintain good order and etiquette.

Carriages will set down heads south and take up heads north.

All persons holding subscription tickets will enter from Broad street.

Those having audience tickets will enter the Locust street door.

The following named gentlemen officiated as directors on the occasion, and looked decidedly imposing in their dramatic knee-breeches and silk hosiery:—

Harry C. Risley,	John C. Risley,
Peter E. Abel,	Charles W. Smith.

The Floor Committee, designated by a gold tassel, was constituted as follows:—

Chief—JOHN W. HASELTINE.

Edward T. Lindsley,	Samuel T. Potter,
E Edmund Norris,	W. Henry Canby,
Ward J. Caffee.	J. N. Donaldson,
Colonel John K. Zeilin,	Ashland Bockell,
Harry Harman,	David B. Hilt.

The Reception Committee were designated by a silver star, resplendent with factitious diamonds; and were as follows:—

Thomas C. Potter,	Jacob Kahnweiler,
W. Harry Miller,	Thomas S. Tindall,
Wm. H. Henderson,	Wm. B. Sipes,
Thomas Finegan,	Turrell Tuttle,
Maj H. W. James, U.S.A.,	Joseph T. Ford,
Ervin E. Hullfish,	Charles Webb.

The magnificent building had on its holiday attire. As the maskers entered they were received with sonorous blasts of trumpets from Beck's Brass Band, that was stationed in the vestibule. This fine apartment was bedecked with drapery composed of our national ensign, disposed in graceful folds, the monotony being broken at intervals by medallions bearing the coats-of-arms of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland. Passing into the lobby the flag was still visible on every hand, and ladies and gentlemen were escorted to the various tiring-rooms by the ushers in attendance. But the reception was but an earnest of what was in store for the patrons of the Coterie.

The interior was a scene of more than oriental grandeur. The immense parquette and stage were thrown into one, and as all citizens of Philadelphia are aware, make one of the finest ball-rooms in the world. The back scene prepared for the occasion was a Venetian scene, including the church of St. Mark, whose imperial dome overlooks the Adriatic. In front, gondolas were seen bearing the guests to the festival. The scene was so arranged as to be capable of illumination, and the effect was exceedingly grand. The colossal church streams with light from basement to dome, and gave universal satisfaction, and received immense applause. In front of this scene was a platform with steps descending to the stage.

The whole stage was enclosed at the sides and covered with an undulating canopy of blue spangled with gold and silver stars. Around the side scenes heraldic devices of ornate design were arranged at proper intervals. Stretching across the proscenium was a line of banderets of gorgeous and diversified hues. The two end pieces represented Cupid in graceful attitudes. On the left were four banners inscribed "Love," "Honor," "Dauphin," "France." On the right, "Flanders," "Margaret," "Fidelity," "Union." The centre-piece was a massive shield, the coat-of-arms of the Coterie, emblazoned with the letters "A. & R.," in antique letters, with the word "Welcome" inscribed upon the top. In front of the banners, and in bold relief, was a line of ovals in evergreen, in the centre of which were suspended bird-cages, each containing an imprisoned songster, that, during the evening, carolled a merry fantasia, which mingled most exquisitely with the louder bray of the orchestra. Suspended from the dome were innumerable cages, each with its feathery denizens chirping deliciously. In order to give a greater brilliancy to the scene the management had new gas jets arranged around the rim of the dome, so as to bring out the stellar beauties of the azure firmament with its wealth of stars. This is the first time that this portion of the Academy has been properly exhibited, and it was universally admired. The fact is there was too much light; the glare in the early part of the evening was painful, and necessitated a judicious reduction upon the part of the management. We can scarcely conceive of more gorgeous appointments than those of last night. They reflect credit not only upon Mr. Abel and the Messrs. Risley, but also upon Mr. Charles Higbee, the master machinist of the Academy, under whose superintendence the whole decoration was adjusted. Besides the beauties which saluted the eye, the sense of smell was ravished with the aroma that rose from innumerable bouquets, and the more subtile essences of musk and mignonette, that floated upon the air. We do not recollect of ever having been at a scene when it would have been so easy "to die of a rose in aromatic pain." It was an evening long to be remembered by all who were present.

At 7 o'clock the doors were opened, and at 7 o'clock the throng crushed in, past the door-attendants and policemen, and scrambled for the choice of seats. The audience portion entered upon Locust street, and the balcony, family circle, and amphitheatre were thrown open to them. The other guests having "door tickets," although admitted on Broad street, were compelled to skirmish around the lobby to the sole "entree," at the north door of the parquet circle, adjacent to the proscenium boxes.

No other means of ingress was provided, and the exit door, likewise single, was at the opposite side of the stage. Consequently each person entering was compelled to promenade across the entire stage, in the fruitless search for a seat in the parquet circle; and whether in fancy dress or not, he became at once the "cynosure" of thousands of critical eyes, and curious lorgnettes. If there is anything that will make a sensitive man more sensitive, it is the consciousness that he is being made a "cynosure" of, in spite of himself.

The musical arrangements were on the most extended scale, three full bands, among the best in the city, having been secured, and posted in eligible positions. The Satterlee Band made the lobbies resonant with selections from "the old masters," and Beck's celebrated Band discoursed sweet strains from the family circle until nine o'clock, when it descended, changing its base to the left of the parquette circle, for the benefit of the dancers. Just opposite was Birgfield's Band, which played very well. To our taste, the gem of the evening was the "Girarda che Bianca Luna," as performed by the Philadelphia Bands.

At nine o'clock precisely the curtain was to roll up, and the grand entree of the masquers was arranged to take place. But long before that time all the seats in the parquet circle were snapped up, and "influential citizens" and "heads of families" were meandering round the stage, with countenances sore perplexed, seeking abiding-places for the fair charges on their arms.

At the appointed time the orchestras burst forth with a grand sonorous crash, the curtain curled itself up, and the procession of the masqueraders entered in the following order:—Mr. Peter C. Abel, grand usher; directors of the Coterie, in red satin suits; reception committee, floor managers, and then the characters *en costume*. Of these latter we shall have the most to say. The promenading and evolutions of the masqueraders were beautiful, and so perfectly timed that one might imagine they had been rehearsed. They came in three abreast, filed around the stage, crossed each other, were intertwined, and apparently tied up in inextricable confusion; but their organization was maintained, and the knot presently untied itself.

There were some characters that towered so far above the generality of heads, that they are worthy of first mention. As, for instance, "Gideon's Band"—a most grotesque collection of individuals, "robed in spotless white," like Prairie Flower, and wearing immense white funnel-shaped hats, the brim being supported by a cord fastened to the peak. As a burlesque of the prevalent fashion among the fair sex, the front of each hat was transfixed with a tin spear or sword, or Cupid's arrow. The Gideonites were, generally, a woe-begone looking set, with a sanctimonious expression of mask, and constituted one of the features of the evening.

Another towering feature was "Paul Pry," with a big umbrella, admirably sustained by Mr. R—h N. T—d. An immense nasal appendage, and an unseemly protuberance behind, gave interest to the *role*.

Mrs. S—n appeared as one of the "Old Folks," in a white satin dress, with imposing length of trail, short, tight fitting sleeves, and lace armlets.

Mrs. W—ll appeared also as one of the "Old Folks," wearing a dress which was worn at the first levee given by General Washington. It was an imported blue silk, over a hundred years old.

The graceful and gifted Miss Viola Q—n appeared as a living, breathing personification of Byron's "Maid of Athens." She looked the charming *Greek* to perfection, with her dark eyes, that made you forget their brightness by the brighter intellect shining through them.

Miss Mary Ida M—h, in all the splendor of her beauty, and (her auburn hair flowing in graceful waves) appeared as the Empress Eugenie, whom she is said to greatly resemble. Her costume was exquisite, composed of an ashes of rose moire-antique dress, with a peasant-waist of diamonds.

Mr. I—s S. L—n, who represented a Judge, performed his part admirably throughout the whole affair, and drew considerable attention, as did the fascinating Miss H—n F. K—k, of West Philadelphia, who was leaning on his arm a greater part of the evening.

Mrs. B— F—y was one of the most fascinating and beautiful of the whole representatives of the fair sex who graced the floor; her dress, of white moire antique, being low-necked and short-sleeved, trimmed with pink satin. This fair one with "golden locks" could be seen leaning on the arm of "Colonel De Coursey," which character was represented by Mr. W—m P. S—h, who was one of the handsomest dressed representations on the floor; also with the "Earl of Richmond" (Mr. G— C—k), who acquitted himself with a grace and courtesy that captivated a majority of the lady guests.

Miss H. G—s, of Baltimore, who accompanied a well-known gentleman of this city, was beautiful, and fully sustained the reputation of the Baltimore beauties.

Miss C. B—d, one of the well-known belles of Spruce street, could be seen in one of the boxes attired most splendidly.

Miss L—n, who is so noted for both grace and beauty, was one of the most accomplished ladies in the balcony, and elicited considerable admiration from numerous couples on the floor.

Mr. U. E. S—nn, dressed in a full suit of armor, and who was perfectly acquainted with many in the lady portion of the audience, was well provided with the "fair ones," and was one of the notables of the occasion.

Mr. J. De B— looked very well as "Cœur de Lion," his armor gleaming brilliantly in the reflection of the chandeliers and mirrors on the stage.

Mr. L. T—k sustained the *role* of "Lord Dundreary" with much spirit and an appropriate "mo'ke-up." His frilled shirt-bosom was a gorgeous affair, and must have consumed a vast amount of starch.

But while we have been watching the marvelously motley costumes the dancing has commenced. The programme is a very pretty affair, and a unique specimen of typography, too. It is thus arranged:—

Carnival	By the three Bands
1. La Coterie Galop	Birgfeld
2. March—"Il Prophete"	Meyerbeer
3. Quadrille—(Plain).	
4. Aria—"Il Lombardi"	Verdi
5. Valse—(Deux temps)	
6. Galop—"Only just once more"	Helmsmuller
7. Valse—(Polka)	
8. Duetto—"See the pale moon"	Campana
9. Lancers.	
10. Variations—"L'Africaine"	Meyerbeer
11. Galop.	
12. Trio—"Song without words"	Hager
13. Quadrille—(Plain).	
14. Polka—"Christiana"	Ressel
15. Valse—(Schottische)	
16. Prelude—"Traviata"	Verdi
17. Valse—(Plain)	
18. March—"Sicilien Vespers"	Verdi
19. Lancers.	
20. Duetto—"Il Guiramento"	Morcadante
21. Galop.	
22. Waltz—"L'Arditi"	Arditi
23. Redowa.	
24. Trio—"Night in Granada"	Kreutzer
25. Quadrille—(Plain)	
26. Galop—"Amphion"	C. Schmitz
27. Valse—(Plain.)	
28. March—"Lurline"	Wallace
29. Polka.	
30. Grand Waltz—"Three Friends"	Strauss
31. Galop.	
32 Finale	Beck

Mr. H. S—t was attired as a French cavalier, and drew considerable admiration. The costume was one of the handsomest and most expensive in the room, and was well adapted to the gentleman who wore it.

Mr. S—l M—e was one of the neatest and most becomingly dressed gentlemen, his entire suit being made of white muslin trimmed with blue satin.

The Misses P—n, well known as being so prominent at the grand hop at Cape May last August, were dressed as tastefully as any ladies on the floor, and had an innumerable host of admirers.

Mr. B— made a capital "Waddilove." For a fat boy he was remarkably vivacious and spry, and contributed much to the amusement of the spectators.

Mrs. J—R. S—, who represented the "Queen of Folly," was most suitably attired, and could be seen accompanying the artistically costumed character, from *Oliver Twist*, of "Fagin," the Jew, who was represented by Mr. A. L—b.

Miss H. L—s, a noted New York beauty, wore a magnificent crimson velvet dress, trimmed with gold cord, and represented "Lucretia Borgia."

Mrs. D—, as the "Queen of Night," and Mrs. V—y, as the "Queen of Morning," both looked splendidly. Mr. J— T—n assumed the kirtle and knee breeches of a Highland laddie. He looked very well, but his cast of features is anything but Scotch. There were many people in the room who paid little or no regard to the "eternal fitness of things" in their choice of *roles*.

"Handy Andy," Mr. B—n, cut a big dash at the ball, and paid marked attention to a "maid with a milking pail." The pail was of pasteboard, and the maid was a Miss D—h.

Mr. J—s L—g wore a newspaper suit, made entirely of EVENING TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. M—l wore a suit made entirely of playing-cards. It was odd, but the idea has been used on previous occasions.

Opera costume was the prevailing style in the parquette circle and balcony. Some of these were very rich. White and red cloth, satin, merino, and astrakhan fabrics were generally seen. Among the most attractive we observed were Miss J—s, white cloth opera cloak, trimmed with red satin cord, very rich head-dress *a la Parisienne*, and powdered with diamond dust; Mrs. F—e, elegant red cloth cloak, pearl-colored silk dress, hair puffed and frizzled, with semi-wreaths of flowers; Mrs. R. B. A—n, red cloth cloak, neatly trimmed with white cord and silver tassels; Mrs. L. W. W—z, pearl-colored silk dress, ruffled with white lace bodice, trimmed with pink, hair puffed, rolled, and frizzed *a la Greque*, comb and flowers; Mrs. M—'s elegant white cloak, trimmed with orange colored cord, hair *a la Parisienne;* Miss Jane B—e, dress of dark blue striped silk, with Senorita waist which fitted her delicate waist to a charm; Miss D—n, hair arranged over a beautiful pink bandeau, dress of pearl-grey silk, with rose-colored lappels depending from the waist.

A large number of persons appeared on the floor, and among the spectators costumed or disguised as gentlemen, among whom we observed the following:—Messrs. J. B—h, John H—n, F. F—n, W. S—h, L. W. W—z, A. F—k, H. W—t, T. W—t, W. C—n, W. C. S—e, W. H. F—r, W. F. C—t, C. H. C—e, E. W. G—e, R. K. A—k, I. Mc—t, A. E. L—r, J. W. F—y, C. S—l, R. S. D—s, J. M C—r, R. S. McK—e, R. T—d, E. W—e, Etc.

"Hamlet," represented by a well-known telegraph reporter, J—n H—n, evidenced his Fenian proclivities by a pleasant *tete a-tete* and promenade with a pretty Irish peasant girl, Miss A—a M—a D—d.

Mr. P—p D—d, in his "Dromio" costume, was wandering through the Academy, desolate for the want of his fellow.

Among the handsome characters attracting universal attention was a Knight and Page, whose names we did not hear. Their suits were among the most splendid in the room.

The well-known broker, H—y, carried himself with excellent spirit as an English fox-hunter, and seemed entirely regardless for the time of the rise or fall of stocks, throwing dull care away with the crack of his whip.

Mr. J—n H—k, who is well known throughout the city, was attired in a full suit of red flannel trimmed with yellow cord, and represented a "clownish fool" to perfection.

Mr. G—e P—e was attired in a fine suit as "Richard the Third," and was accompanied by the fascinating Miss F—e J—n, who is noted for her accomplishments and beauty.

Miss H. S—h, who impersonated the "French Spy," was magnificently attired, and was escorted for some time by Colonel Decoursey.

With exceeding grace Mrs. Samuel W—n moved like a "Queen of Night" through the merry throng. Her beautiful dress attracted much attention. It consisted of white satin, low bodice, and short sleeves, a fall of satin from the shoulder to the elbow, fringed with white, looking odd and pretty. A pointed cape of puffed illusion covered, but did not conceal her well-turned shoulders. The cape was fastened to the bodice of her dress with pretty green leaves studded with brilliants.

The celebrated "Colorado" Jewett, accompanying Miss Jean Hosmer, the eminent tragedienne, was one of the prominent gentlemen present. He was attired in excellent taste, and wore his hair brushed back as usual.

Miss Hosmer wore a dark green dress, of the richest material, but of unpretending pattern, and was costumed in extremely good taste.

We were not aware that there was so much excellent humor in our German contemporary, Dr. M—z. Dressed in the part of a rich Neapolitan prince, we were unable to distinguish him at first. He was accompanied by several friends in like costume.

The beautiful dresses of Mrs. D—l G—n and Mrs. D—l D—e, cousins alike in grace, beauty and birth, set off the dignified carriage of their possessors with most excellent effect.

Miss S—e K—k appeared as a gipsy, in a red bodice and beautiful striped silk skirt.

Miss M—y H—t, as a Spanish lady, in black velvet trimmed with black lace, and wearing a Spanish collar fastened with a diamond brooch, looked very well.

Mr. T—s S—t had a Polish dress of scarlet, trimmed with white ermine.

Mr. J. B— appeared as a full equipped fireman, having the equipments of the United States Engine Company.

Mr. W. K—k, of West Philadelphia, was attired in a common sack, made to represent a "Poast Boy," and was received with *applaus* and laughter.

Mr. L. W. W—z, a member of the newspaper fraternity, was splendidly attired as "Gennaro," and could be seen walking constantly with a young and beautiful damsel attired as "Pocahontas."

Mr. J. M. S—n was dressed as the "Clown" of the evening, and excited considerable mirth and laughter.

J—n L. G—n enjoyed with true artistic taste the beautiful scenery of the stage in the company of his pretty dark-eyed gipsy girl.

Major D—d W—r seemed to have forgotten the trials of election campaigns, and the uncertainty of official life, in the pleasant society of the charming actress, Miss P—e.

Mr. H—r S—h, well known to the Sunday newspaper world, was accompanied by his beautiful young bride, who was dressed in exceeding good taste—a white illusion dress, admirably suiting her brunette complexion.

Miss Josie O—n, "Sleeping Beauty," pearl-grey silk, trimmed with purple cord, hair frizzed and covered with wreaths of white flowers. Mr. B. E. W—ff, monk, grey gown, etc. Mr. R—n, as a Quaker of 1809. Mr. O—n M—e, black domino and student's hat. Mr. F. M—t, as "Colonel O'Grady." Mr. W—s, black domino, and mask. Mr. H—n, as "Jocko, the Brazilian Ape," a character which he performed admiringly.

Mr. Du B—l as a Russian officer on parlor skates; his appearance on the floor elicited shouts of laughter and applause.

Miss F—r and Miss R—d, as male and female Follies, very pretty. Miss Lizzie P—e as "Margaret de Montholon," in the *Serf*, red velvet cap and coat, very neat.

Mrs. D—y, heavy black silk dress, over which a white cloth opera cloak was worn, with pink ribbon trimmings, and heavy white satin cord and tassels; white semi-wreath of flowers, *au naturelle*, in front hair. Miss S—e, brown moire antique silk dress, with zephyr shawl. Mrs. T—l, blue silk dress, low necked and short sleeves; hair puffed.

Mrs. D—s, handsome, heavy red velvet dress, trimmed with bullion cord and tassels; wig of golden curls, and puffed in front, *a la Marie Antoinette*. Miss B—e, light blue silk, neatly trimmed with bullion. Miss Belle D—n, blue silk dress, with spangles from bust to feet; looked very elegant. Mr. William P—t, as a lancer.

A gentleman whose name our reporter could not ascertain, was dressed as "Charles de Moor," and supported by two ladies of rare beauty, one being costumed as the "Daughter of the Regiment and the other as "Cynthia." These two excited considerable interest, and were received by a loud ovation of applause.

"Lord Dundreary" and his "Brother Sam," were most excellently personated by Mr. F—k H—h and Mr. G—e M—ll. Everywhere at the same time, "Lord Dundreary" was continually stopping his sneeze, or his "Brother Sam" was teasing him to pay another visit to the girls or to the subterranean retreat. This annoyance his lordship suffered with extreme good nature.

The Bulls and Bears of Third street were well represented in the persons of H—y C—s, E—d C—e, W—n A—n, J—n B—l, dressed as becomes such modest citizens. Their lady friends enjoyed their presence with sweet smiles.

The handsome telegrapher, J—h D—r, was accompanied by his beautiful friends Miss J—e P—r and Miss L—e, who enjoyed the delights of the merry dance with true spirit, careless of the dots and dashes of Morse. Mr. D—r worshipped for the time at the shrine of the Goddess of Beauty.

Mr. G—e M—s, of the American Telegraph Company, was accompanied by the charming Miss L—e P—n, dressed as a lady of the sixteenth century, with powdered wig and handsome satin dress of the olden style.

It was a task truly herculean to maintain order in such a vast assemblage, but the police were promptly at their places, and under the general direction of Lieutenant Paullin, High Constable Clark, and several of the Reserve Corps officers, the subordinate policemen kept the boisterous people quiet and orderly, and not an event occurred during the evening to mar the universal pleasure of the Carnival. The police officers were stationed at the various entrances and exits, and held their positions with a firmness and discretion that was really gratifying under the immense pressure. The officers were tastefully dressed in new and glittering uniforms and equipments, and looked quite *en costume* for the occasion when they were called to mingle in the throng.

We must not forget to mention the untiring efforts of John C. Risley and Peter E. Abel, who, ubiquitous during the entire evening, appeared at each point at the proper moment, to maintain and enforce the strictest decorum.

In order to render the *entree* of the people up stairs pleasant, Beck's full band was stationed in the family circle, and regaled the assembling thousands with some choice musical gems from 7 o'clock until 9, when the curtain was raised for the masquerade *entree*. The Satterlee Hospital Band also performed airs in the different lobbies.

Supper was served *a la carte* from half-past nine until two o'clock, in the Foyer of the Academy. Here, forty tables were arranged in neat order, capable of accommodating about four hundred persons at a sitting. About fifty thousand oysters were disposed of in this room during the evening, and the profits of the refreshment saloons must have been immense, as the Foyer was crowded for hours by hungry and thirsty ladies and gentlemen.

The scene here was particularly brilliant during the entire evening, for the enjoyment of the good things lent a new charm to the beautiful faces of the belles of Philadelphia. The most fastidious decorum was observed here, and everything was arranged under "Continental" rules. This affair was superintended and arranged by Mr. J. A. Wood, of the Continental Hotel restaurant, while Mr. D. Jeffries, of the same establishment, attended to the bar.

Here is the bill of fare:—

OYSTERS.		PASTRY.	
Stewed	40	Apple Pie	10
Fried	50	Mince Pie	15
Cape May Salts, au naturel	40	Cocoanut Pie	10
SALADS		Macaroules	15
Chicken	50	Currant Cake	20
Lobster	30	Lady Cake	20
Celery	40	Sponge Cake	20
Celery, au naturel	20	Lady Fingers	20
COLD MEATS		Assorted	20
Roast Turkey	60	ICE CREAMS.	
Roast Chicken	60	Vanilla	25
Roast Beef	50	Chocolate	25
Boiled Ham	40	Lemon	25
Boiled Tongue	50	COFFEE, ETC.	
Boiled Corned Beef	30	Coffee	15
		Chocolate	20
		Tea	15
WINES, &c.			
CHAMPAGNES.		Sparkl'g Sharaburger	$1 50
Mumm's Verzenay	$5 00	Brandy and Whisky, per glass	25
Do. pints	2 75	CLARETS	
Mumm's Dry	5 00	St. Julien	2 00
Do. pints	2 75	St Julien 1st qual	2 50
Heidsieck & Co	5 00	Chateau Latour	3 00
Do pints	2 75	HOCK.	
Heidsieck Piper	5 00	Rockheimer	2 00
Do. pints	2 75	Sarcobrunner	3 00
St. Morceaux	5 00	Leubenheimer	4 00
Do. pints	2 75	Scotch Ale	50
Green Seal	6 00	London Porter	50
Vin Imperial	6 00		

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke, for his benefit this evening, will give us Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals*, the first time an old comedy has been played there this season—"Bob Acres," of course, by Mr. Clarke. Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Griffiths, Miss Graham and Miss Carr are all in the cast. Mr. Clarke's great representation of "Neaman Noggs" will conclude the performance.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Hosmer will take her first benefit this season. She will play "Lucrezia Borgia," and the "Duchess," in *Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady*. This is a fine opportunity of seeing this lady in both comedy and tragedy on the same evening.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Arrah-na-Pogue*, with its fine acting and its admirable scenic effects, will be the attraction this evening.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the rehearsal for to-morrow afternoon:—

Ouverture, "Queen's Musketiere (1st time)..... F. Halevy.
Weidersenn (Seen again)..... F. Dieth.
Talismane, Waltz..... Lanner.
Andante con moto, from 5th simfonie..... Beethoven.
Ouverture—"William Tell"..... G. Rossini.
Zuruder Frauen (Procession and Chorus, from "Lohengrin"..... R. Wagner.
Carnival of Venice—Burlesque..... Jos. Gungo

Death of Frederika Bremer.

The latest steamer brings us the news of the death, at Stockholm, of Frederika Bremer, the well-known novelist.

She was born in Abo, Finland, in 1802, and spent her earlier years in Sweden and Norway. For some time she was a school-teacher in Stockholm. In 1850-51 Miss Bremer visited this country, and was received with great cordiality in literary and social circles.

Mary Howitt translated her principal works into English, "The Neighbors" being the most marked success. Her novels are all tales of domestic life and love, and are permeated with a genial humor and a kindly spirit. Some of the characters are admirable. Few of her readers will forget little "Petrea," with her unfortunate big nose, on the tutor, who was noted as a "devourer of rusks."

Miss Bremer, after her visit to this country, wrote a volume entitled "The Homes of the New World," in which she gave an account of many people she met in this country. She also wrote another book of travels entitled "England in 1851." Miss Bremer always took a warm interest in this country, and her death will be sad news to many personal friends here, as well as to the reading public generally. For the last few years she had lived in retirement in Stockholm.

A Portrait of Shakespeare.

A portrait, said to be that of Shakespeare, by a contemporary painter, is now in the possession of Dr. Charles Clay, of Manchester, England. It is described by an English journal as follows:—

"The style of painting and richness of color and finish are equal to and not unlike the best of Sir Peter Lely's, though evidently of an earlier date. In it the connoisseur will unmistakably recognize the hand of a great master. All who have seen it acknowledge it as being the most pleasing of all the portraits of Shakespeare extant, and what is of still greater importance in so interesting a subject, it exhibits more completely that intellectual capacity in which the other likenesses, whether in oil, engraving, or sculpture, are so painfully deficient. The general outline is similar to the Chandos portrait now in the National Portrait Gallery, but in execution far surpasses it. We may remark that the sugar-loaf form of the cranium, so generally to be observed in the busts and portraits of Shakespeare, is avoided in Dr. Clay's portrait. No anatomist or physiologist could with propriety admit the generally received formation of Shakespeare's head, for the height of the forehead requires a lateral expanse to it, in order to accommodate that full power and breadth of intellect specially characteristic of the poet. Dr. Clay's portrait gives breadth proportionate to the altitude. The face is thoughtful, and slightly touched with melancholy, the eyes being remarkably expressive and pleasing. Many critics have objected to the Chandos portrait on account of its foreign cast of features; here we have the type of a true Englishman of the true Elizabethan period; there are no earrings, as in Chandos, the clothing being simple and unadorned; the collar is without strings, less in size, and where it meets in front shows a portion of the throat below the beard; the collar itself is not so stiff as in other portraits.

"If we might venture an opinion from the luxuriance of the hair, which is of a rich brown, tinted with auburn, this picture must have been painted at an earlier period of life than the Chandos portrait. The face is nearly full, the hair higher over the forehead, and falling partially and gracefully over the collar on the left side. The portrait has been carefully relined, and is in an old-fashioned frame of the period. There is not quite so much of the body in view as in the Chandos, four buttons only below the vest visible, whilst in the Chandos there are seven or eight. The size is twenty-four inches by twenty.

"Dr. Clay is in possession of proofs of its having been the property of one family for more than a century, and is now making further inquiries as to its history. Many people of judging have seen this painting, and all pronounce it a genuine picture, and it is in the finest possible preservation."